

NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE ON ORDER:

VOLUME 20 NUMBER 8 APRIL 1937

ANNALS OF IOWA
CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1935

Miscellaneous

	Page
The Kentucky Settlement in Madison County, Iowa.....	2
By C. C. STILES	
Directories of Iowa Newspapers, 1850-1869.....	11
By DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE	
William Salter's "My Ministry in Iowa, 1843-1846".....	26
EDITED BY PHILIP D. JORDAN	
The County, District and State Agricultural Societies of Iowa	50
By MYRTLE BEINHAEUER	

Editorial Department

Hard Times in Iowa Territory.....	70
Getting Off From Iowa to California in the Spring of 1850....	71
Old Hickory Speaks His Mind.....	73
Notable Deaths	74

Illustrations

Blair Chapel	Frontispiece
A Part of Blair Chapel Cemetery.....	8



Blair Chapel—Founded by Rev. John Blair
and Rev. Richard Armstrong.

ANNALS OF IOWA

VOL. XX, No. 1

DES MOINES, IOWA, JULY, 1935

THIRD SERIES

THE KENTUCKY SETTLEMENT IN MADISON COUNTY, IOWA

By C. C. STILES

The Kentucky settlement. This subject bears an especial interest for me from the fact that I was born and raised in this settlement and from my earliest recollections until I was grown to manhood my associates were these settlers and their descendants.

My first school-teacher in a public school that was held in an old log schoolhouse was one of these settlers, Mattie Walkup. Afterwards I had as teachers two of her sisters, Betty and Belle, and following them came Fannie Simpson as one of my teachers. Our immediate neighbors were the Blairs, Carters, Walkups, Henegars, Garmons, Simpsons, Turks, Yates, and Scrivners.

On looking over an article written for the *History of Madison County* by E. R. Zeller and on this same subject I find the following item taken from a Keokuk paper published May 27, 1860: "A procession consisting of nine wagons, one carriage, twelve yokes of oxen and several spans of horses passed up Main Street last Saturday morning bound for Madison County, Iowa. They came from Kentucky. They belong to one family, the head of which is the Rev. John Blair, who informed us that they were obliged to leave Kentucky on account of their sentiment on the slavery question." As related by the Rev. John Blair, the reason why he and his party picked upon Madison County for their future home was that a brother, Alexander Blair, had emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in pioneer time and a few years later had settled in Madison County, Iowa, on land now known as the Mills farm at Tileville. Those composing the Blair party were Rev. John Blair, Rev. Richard Armstrong, Elza Blair, William Turk, John Blair, William Blair, John Henegar, Peter Carter, James McKinney, James Blair, William Carter, Alexander Es-

kew, and Thomas Rhodes. In the fall of the same year another party arrived, consisting of George Breeding, Rev. Campbell Hugart, Joseph Breeding, B. F. Carter and others. In the following spring a third party located in the county, namely: J. M. Eskew, J. T. Blair, George H. Kinnaird, W. T. Jesse, Henry Monday and David Mosby.

These first settlers divided, a part settling in Scott Township and the remainder in South Township, thus forming two settlements or, in fact, only one which finally extended from the Hollowell bridge on Middle River in Scott Township east to the east boundary line of the county. Those of the earlier settlers that settled in Scott Township were the Breeding families, B. F. Carter, John Blair, the Eskews, George H. Kinnaird, and W. T. Jesse families. Afterward there settled in this vicinity the Fudge, Stith, Peak and Yates families.

Those settling in South Township consisted of the Rev. John Blair and his wife, "Aunt Martha," Elza Blair, Alexander Blair, James Blair, William Blair, Jefferson Blair, Parthenia (Blair) Carter, Sally (Blair) Turk, and the families of Peter Carter, John Henegar, Richard Armstrong, James McKinney, William Turk and Campbell Hugart. Afterward came the Walkup family, the Simpson, the Kinnaird, Scrivner, Cheek, Durham, and Garmon families, and others. Among the later arrivals were several of the Grissom family. It is told that when John (Johnnie) Grissom made the trip from Kentucky that he came by railroad, went to sleep and failed to leave the train at Des Moines but awoke in time to find the train was in Stuart. Not daunted, however, he left the train and walked the balance of the journey. Leaving Stuart in the morning, he walked all the way "toting" his luggage and reached Winterset at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Walkup brothers, Jo and Albert, and families together with their sister and her husband, Dr. Baldock, came to the county in the spring of 1865 and located at Queens Point on Hoosier Prairie and in the fall of the same year their father, John A. Walkup, came with four daughters, Mattie, Betty, Belle, and Euphrasia. He had previously purchased a farm on Brush Ridge on which they settled. They made the journey in wagons and, using the language of Belle (Walkup) Pixler: "We only

had one vexation predicament to contend with. This happened at Vandalia, Illinois. During the night of our encampment there the horses all got loose from their halters and disappeared and when daylight came and no horses in sight we felt like we were a long ways from home and without friends, but we were very glad when we found out at that early time, Vandalia had a good vigilance organization and that they were soon in touch with the herd of nine horses. The horses guided by their animal instinct had struck an air line for the beautiful hills of the Cumberland Mountains and when the vigilantes overtook them they were running up and down the bank of the Wabash hunting for a place to cross. Late at night when the faithful vigilantes arrived with the horses there was rejoicing in the camp and the next day found the Walkups moving on to the 'land of plenty.' Only two of the Walkup family are now living, Belle (Walkup) Pixler and Euphrasia (Walkup) Maxwell.

Joseph Scrivner and wife, with their three sons and four daughters were early settlers in South Township. Their farm adjoined my father's farm. The George Cheek family came to South Township in or about the year 1872.

The Elija Kinnaird family came to Madison County in 1871. The family consisted of the father, his wife, three sons—C. E., O. E., and Thomas, and seven daughters—Ann (Kinnaird) Durham, Mary E. (Kinnaird) Young, Margaret (Kinnaird) Fenton, Helen (Kinnaird) Folwell, Fannie (Kinnaird) Tripp, Susie (Kinnaird) Garmon, and Millie (Kinnaird) Carter. There are one hundred and seventy-six grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Elija Kinnaird and wife now living.

The Simpson family was part of the later arrivals. This family consisted of the mother, "Aunt Dicy," and her children, Robert, William, James, Fannie and Emily.

The Daniel Scott family, as I remember them, consisted of "Uncle Daniel," and children, William, Milton, Jane (Scott) Stith, Amanda (Scott) Blair, Lucy (Scott) Pace, and Harriet Scott. Lucy on the trip from Kentucky rode all the way on horseback. I have a remembrance of many times seeing Amanda Blair, with a large iron kettle on her head and bundles of clothes under her arms, walking to Middle River a mile away, doing the

washing for a large family and carrying it back home, this in addition to keeping up her housework.

The Kentucky settlers taken as a whole were of the type that make good pioneers. They were typical of the South, bringing with them many of the manners and customs of the Southland. Their first houses were usually built of logs and covered with clapboards. These clapboards were made of oak split to the right thickness with a frow, but later on John Marsh Carter operated a shingle machine down on Middle River. The shingles were made by sawing logs into blocks of the proper length and then removing the bark and steaming the blocks in a large vat. The blocks were then split into shingles by the machine which was operated by horses hitched to a long lever or sweep. The timber usually selected for shingles was either of walnut, linn, or cottonwood. These shingles were not always straight but they made a very good roof.

In the spring of the year when the sap began to rise they would tap the sugar maple trees. This was done by cutting a V-shaped notch in the tree and at the bottom point of the V they would bore a hole and insert what they call a spile which was usually made of elder stalks by removing the pith, leaving them hollow. The drip from these spiles was caught in small wooden troughs which they hewed out of small logs. The sap was collected from these troughs and boiled in large iron kettles to the consistency they wished for syrup or sugar.

In the late summer they would strip, top and cut their cane and haul it to the place where they made sorghum molasses. The juice was extracted from the cane by running it through the cane mill, which had upright rollers through which the stalks of cane were passed. The juice passed through a spout to a barrel which was covered with a strainer, and after it had been thoroughly strained it was carried to and placed in the evaporator. This was built as follows: A stone wall was built to the proper height with provisions for a smokestack at one end, and an opening in the other end for the admittance of fuel and the regulation of the heat as this was used as the furnace. The metal evaporator was set on top of the furnace and adjusted until it was level. The evaporator was divided into sections about ten to twelve inches apart by metal strips set upright and with an opening at

one end. But the openings reversed, i. e., the first opening on the righthand side of the pan, the second on the left, thus alternating the full length of the pan. This was for the purpose of circulation of the juice from one end of the evaporator to the other, or to any part of it by the tender who constantly kept this up by means of a wooden drag constructed the same length of the width of the sections. This was done for the purpose of keeping an even consistency of the evaporation and to prevent scorching. When the juice had arrived at the proper consistency it was drawn off into the receptacles furnished by the customers, and when cooled they had "good old sorghum molasses."

The men constructed most of the implements they used, especially those that were of wood, as sleds, looms, etc. A great many of them would raise a small patch of tobacco for their own use, and they surely had learned the art of raising and curing it for they produced an excellent article of "long green," to which this writer will attest.

The women were tireless workers and spent the most of their spare time from their other duties in weaving and knitting. They did their weaving on looms that were home-made. They wove cloth for the most of their clothing, for the men it was jeans, for the women linsey or linsey-woolsey. In my recollection the most of the weaving they did was carpets, the material being used was rags, sewed in strips. Their dyes were of simplest kinds such as analine, logwood and the outer hulls covering black walnuts and butternuts.

They would knit hundreds of *real wool socks and mittens*, and after supplying their own needs would take the remainder to Fort Des Moines and sell or trade them for the goods that the family needed. In addition to socks and mittens they would knit scarfs which they called "comforts," hoods, wristlets, garters, and suspenders which they called "galluses."

Whenever they went visiting they would take their knitting along and sometimes, when the men folks could spare the time, they would all go together, the men taking their rifles and amusing themselves in hunting or a shooting match while the women visited and knit. Many a shooting match have I attended where the prizes were turkeys.

True to the southern type these settlers were frugal, indus-

trious and saving, loyal, sociable, generous, hospitable, and above all they were honest. Always close in a trade and yet if they owed you a penny they would pay it, and if you owed them a penny they wanted it.

Led by the Rev. John Blair and the Rev. Richard Armstrong the earlier settlers organized a church society of the United Brethren belief. They built a church, which was named "Blair Chapel." It was located on the ridge between Middle River and Clanton Creek. It was a quiet, secluded spot almost surrounded by trees. Here it was they worshiped and the younger genera-



A part of Blair Chapel Cemetery.

tion received their early religious training in the church and Sunday school. Many memories rush through my mind as I think of old Blair Chapel, the crowds that attended the services. They would come on foot, on horseback and in lumber wagons, and the excitement during the revivals when there would be so many in attendance that the church and the yard surrounding it were full. And the religious excitement was so great that everything gave way to it, even the schools would at times be

closed. As a boy I attended this church and the Sunday school, the singing school, taught by "Uncle Ben" Carter, and here in this beautiful cemetery adjacent to the church my father, mother, three brothers and other relatives lie resting in their last sleep. The old church around which so many memories are clustered burned down and a new Blair Chapel was built, more beautiful, 'tis true, than the old, but the memories of the old did not perish with it. In the cemetery adjacent to the church practically all of the older generation and scores of the younger generations lie sleeping in their last long sleep, while the new Blair Chapel stands as a monument to their endeavors. And, like a sentinel keeping watch, it casts its shadows over them while they lie sleeping.

BLAIR CHAPEL

By M. G. PATRICK

Blair Chapel stands on wooded hill,
 A pleasant sight to see,
 As it has stood for many years,
 Midst oak and hickory tree
 With its steeple pointing skyward,
 Silent messenger of God,
 Guardian of the graves of loved ones
 Resting there beneath the sod.
 Here the people meet together,
 As they have for many years,
 Many times in joy and gladness,
 Other times with bitter tears
 For the passing of some loved one,
 Laid beside the others there.
 Many pioneers are resting
 In this little plot so fair.

If the walls could tell their story,
 What a record that would be
 Of the ones who heard the message,
 That from sin had set them free.
 Many men have filled the pulpit
 In this little church at Blair,
 Men whose faith and courage
 Left a shining record there.

In this quiet little chapel
No one has a thought to shirk,
For these people are united
And they have a mind to work.
Oh, happy are the people,
In this countryside so fair,
Who worship in this little church
In the neighborhood of Blair.

We envy you this quiet spot,
Where country folks can meet
To hear a man like Maxwell preach,
It is indeed a treat.
John Maxwell is a Scotchman true
Who loves his fellow-man,
And he will fight for what is right
To help them all he can.
He does not wear a high silk hat,
Or put on fancy airs,
Nor use big words he cannot spell,
Nor bore with lengthy prayers,
But he can preach the gospel
In a plain and common way
That common folks can understand,
That's what folks need today.

God give us more such churches
As this one on the hill,
With leaders like John Maxwell
With minds to do Thy will.
In country and in city
There is need of valiant men,
To take the message to the world,
By voice and ready pen.
'Tis not the church of marble front,
With fixtures rich and rare,
That have the most of Jesus' love
They have the same at Blair.

DIRECTORIES OF IOWA NEWSPAPERS, 1850-1869

BY DOUGLAS C. MCMURTRIE

The one completely dependable source of newspaper history is the files of the paper themselves. It was this source on which David C. Mott primarily depended in the preparation of his "Early Iowa Newspapers" which appeared in the *ANNALS OF IOWA* of January, 1928. Lacking files or copies of the papers, however, the historian is forced to fall back on two secondary sources: (1) the county histories and (2) newspaper directories.

In 1869 began the annual series of Rowell's *American Newspaper Directory*, which is invaluable to the student of newspaper history in the seventies and eighties. Prior to 1869, however, directories of newspapers were few and far between and, for some reason or other, they are exceedingly rare. It may even be that no copy of any one of the directories for the years between 1850 and 1869 is to be found in the state of Iowa.

These directories provide, however, exceedingly valuable material to the historian. In view of their rarity, therefore, I am here presenting the section relating to Iowa newspapers in four of them.

The listings are undoubtedly far from complete, for the compilers had no authoritative sources on which to draw, and correspondence was slow and difficult. The chief defects, however, will be found in omissions, the compilers apparently having sound evidence that most of the papers listed were being published. The Kennedy list, enumerating the newspapers published in 1850, was based on the returns of the U. S. Census of 1850; the others were private compilations.

Obvious abbreviations have been spelled out in the present transcript. The county name is mostly enclosed in parenthesis. The title of the newspaper is here set in italics. We have followed their spelling of proper names and general style.

KENNEDY, J. C. G., compiler. Catalogue of the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States. . . . Compiled

from The United States Census Statistics of 1850, expressly for Livingston's Law Register for 1852. New York: John Livingston, 1852. (The Iowa section is on page 12.)

- Tipton (Cedar). *Tipton Times*. Monthly. Miscellaneous in character. Circulation 400.
- Burlington (Des Moines). *Burlington Hawk Eye*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 1,200.
- Burlington (Des Moines). *State Gazette*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 900.
- Burlington (Des Moines). *Telegraph*. Tri-weekly. Neutral. Circulation 1,200.
- Burlington (Des Moines). *Telegraph*. Weekly. Neutral. Circulation 600.
- Du Buque (Du Buque). *Miners' Express*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 1,120.
- Du Buque (Du Buque). *Du Buque Tribune*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 1,104.
- Du Buque (Du Buque). *Du Buque Telegraph*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 790.
- Du Buque (Du Buque). *Nordwestliche Democrat*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation —.
- Mt. Pleasant (Henry). *Iowa Observer*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 500.
- Mt. Pleasant (Henry). *True Democrat*. Weekly. Free Soil. Circulation 800.
- (Henry County). *Western Evangelist*. Monthly. Christian. Circulation 650.
- Andrew (Jackson). *Western Democrat*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 500.
- Fairfield (Jefferson). *Iowa Sentinel*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 550.
- Fairfield (Jefferson). *Fairfield Ledger*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation —.
- (Johnson County). *Iowa Republican*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 1,040.
- (Johnson County). *Iowa Capital Reporter*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 850.
- (Lee County) [Fort Madison]. *Iowa Statesman*. Weekly. Circulation 800.
- (Lee County) [Keokuk]. *Whig and Register*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 1,600.
- (Lee County). *Keokuk Dispatch*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 1,000.
- Wapello (Louisa). *Louisa County Times*. Weekly. Independent. Circulation —.
- Oskaloosa (Mahaska). *Oskaloosa Herald*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 500.
- Muscatine (Muscatine). *Democratic Inquirer*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 500.

- Muscatine (Muscatine). *Muscatine Journal*. Weekly. Circulation 300.
 Des Moines (Polk). *Iowa Star*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 510.
 (Polk County). *Fort Des Moines Gazette*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 350.
 Kanesville (Pottawatomie). *Frontier Guardian*. Semi-monthly. Whig. Circulation 3,000.
 Davenport (Scott). *Davenport Gazette*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 600.
 Davenport (Scott). *Democratic Banner*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 300.
 Keosauqua (Van Buren). *Keosauqua Jeffersonian*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 500.
 (Wapello County) [Ottumwa]. *Des Moines Republic*. Weekly. Democrat. Circulation 816.
 (Wapello County) [Ottumwa]. *Des Moines Courier*. Weekly. Whig. Circulation 750.

LAY & BROTHER, compilers. The Newspaper Record, containing a complete list of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. . . . Philadelphia, 1856.
 (The Iowa section is on pages 14-15.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Albia (Monroe). <i>Independent Press</i> . | Davenport (Scott). <i>Temperance Organ</i> . |
| Bloomfield (Davis). <i>True Flag</i> . | Davenport (Scott). <i>Der Demokrat (Ger.)</i> |
| Bluff City (Potawatomie). <i>Chronotype</i> . | Davenport (Scott). <i>Banner</i> . |
| Bluff City (Potawatomie). <i>Bugle</i> . | Delphi (Delaware). <i>Argus</i> . |
| Burlington (Des Moines). <i>Hawkeye</i> . | Delphi (Delaware). <i>Republican</i> . |
| Burlington (Des Moines). <i>State Gazette</i> . | Dubuque (Dubuque). <i>Tribune</i> . |
| Burlington (Des Moines). <i>Telegraph</i> . | Dubuque (Dubuque). <i>Herald</i> . |
| Burlington (Des Moines). <i>Farmer & Horticultural List</i> . | Dubuque (Dubuque). <i>Express</i> . |
| Camanche (Clinton). <i>Camanche Chief</i> . | Dubuque (Dubuque). <i>Observer</i> . |
| Cedar Rapids (Lima). [Sic.] <i>Cedar Valley Times</i> . | Eddyville (Wapello). <i>Free Press</i> . |
| Cedar Rapids (Lima). [Sic.] <i>Era</i> . | Elkader (Clayton). <i>Tribune</i> . |
| Council Bluffs (Potawatomie). <i>Bugle</i> . | Fairfield (Jefferson). <i>Ledger</i> . |
| Davenport (Scott). <i>Gazette</i> . | Fairfield (Jefferson). <i>Prairie Farmer</i> . |
| Davenport (Scott). <i>State Democrat</i> . | Fairfield (Jefferson). <i>Sentinel</i> . |
| Davenport (Scott). <i>Courier</i> . | Fort Des Moines (Polk). <i>Statesman</i> . |
| | Fort Madison (Lee). <i>Christian Evangelist</i> . |
| | Fort Madison (Lee). <i>Plain Dealer</i> . |
| | Fort Madison (Lee). <i>Times</i> . |
| | Fort Madison (Lee). <i>Argus</i> . |
| | Garnaville (Clayton). <i>Herald</i> . |

- Independence (Buchanan). *Civilian*.
 Indianola (Warren). *Republican*.
 Indianola (Warren). *Reporter*.
 Indianola (Warren). *Journal*.
 Keokuk (Lee). *Times*.
 Keokuk (Lee). *Gate City*.
 Keokuk (Lee). *Des Moines Valley Whig*.
 Keokuk (Lee). *Dispatch*.
 Keosauque (Van Buren). *Republican*.
 Knoxville (Marion). *Journal*.
 Lancaster (Keokuk). *Friend*.
 Lansing (Allomakee). *Intelligencer*.
 Marion (Linn). *Register*.
 Mt. Pleasant (Henry). *Observer*.
 Mt. Pleasant (Henry). *True Democrat*.
 Muscatine (Muscatine). *Enquirer*.
 Muscatine (Muscatine). *Journal*.
 Newton (Jasper). *Express*.
 Oskaloosa (Mahaska). *Herald*.
 Oskaloosa (Mahaska). *Times*.
 Ottumwa (Wapello). *Courier*.
 Pella (Marion). *Gazette*.
 Preparation (Monona). *News & Messenger*.
 St. Marys (Mills). *Gazette*.
 Sidney (Fremont). *Journal*.
 Tipton (Cedar). *Advertiser*.
 Vernon (Van Buren). *Democratic Mirror*.
 Vinton (Benton). *Eagle*.
 Wapello (Louisa). *Intelligencer*.
 Washington (Washington). *Argus*.

KENNY, DANIEL J., compiler. The American Newspaper Directory and Record of the Press, containing an accurate list of all the Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, Periodicals, etc., in the United States & British Provinces of North America. . . . New York: Watson & Co., Publishers, 102 Nassau Street, 1861. (The Iowa section is on pages 21-23.)

- Afton. *Eagle*. Weekly.
 Albia (Monroe). *Republican*. Weekly.
 Anamosa Court House. *Gazette*. Weekly.
 Anamosa Court House. *Eureka*. Weekly.
 Bedford. *South Western*. Weekly.
 Bellevue. *Journal*. Weekly.
 Bloomfield. *Clarion*. Weekly.
 Bloomfield. *World's Own*. Weekly.
 Boonsboro [Boone Co.]. *News*. Weekly.
 Bradford [Chickasaw Co.] *News*. Weekly.
 Burris [Louisa Co.]. *Iowan*. Weekly.
 Burris [Louisa Co.]. *Reporter*. Weekly.
 Burlington. *Gazette*. Daily.
 Burlington. *Hawkeye*. Daily and weekly.
 Burlington. *Telegraph*. Weekly.
 Camanche (Clinton). *Chief*. Weekly.
 Camanche (Clinton). *Citizen*. Weekly.
 Camanche (Clinton). *Democrat*. Weekly.
 Cedar Falls (Black Hawk). *Banner*. Weekly.
 Cedar Falls (Black Hawk). *Democrat*. Weekly.
 Cedar Rapids (Linn). *Banner*. Weekly.

- Cedar Rapids (Linn). *Gazette*. Weekly.
 Cedar Rapids (Linn). *Times*. Weekly.
 Centerville. *Chieftain*. Weekly.
 Centerville. *Republican*. Weekly.
 Chariton Court House. *Patriot*. Weekly.
 Clear Lake. *Independent*. Weekly.
 Clarinda. *Herald*. Weekly.
 Clarksville. *Transcript*. Weekly.
 Clinton. *Herald*. Weekly.
 Columbus City [Louisa Co.]. *Enterprise*. Weekly.
 Corydon. *Democrat*. Weekly.
 Council Bluffs. *Bugle*. Weekly.
 Council Bluffs. *Clarion*. Weekly.
 Council Bluffs. *Union*. Daily.
 Council Bluffs. *Nonpareil*. Weekly.
 Crescent City. *Oracle*. Weekly.
 Davenport. *Democrat & News*. Daily and weekly.
 Davenport. *Demokrat* [Ger.] Weekly.
 Davenport. *Gazette*. Daily and weekly.
 Davenport. *News*. Weekly.
 Decatur City. *The Spirit*. Weekly.
 Decorah. *Gazette*. Weekly.
 Decorah. *Rough Notes*. Weekly.
 Delhi. *Democrat & Republican*. Weekly.
 Delhi. *Iowa News*. Weekly.
 Delhi. *Journal*. Weekly.
 Des Moines. *Commonwealth*. Weekly.
 Des Moines. *Journal*. Daily.
 Des Moines. *Pioneer Farmer*. Weekly.
 Des Moines. *Statesman*. Daily.
 Des Moines. *Register*. Weekly.
 Dewitt. *Journal*. Weekly.
 Dewitt. *Standard*. Weekly.
 Dubuque. *Christian Witness*. Weekly.
 Dubuque. *Farmer*. Weekly.
 Dubuque. *Herald*. Daily and weekly.
 Dubuque. *Times*. Daily and weekly.
 Dubuque. *Staats-Zeitung* [German]. Weekly.
 Dubuque. *Tribune*. Weekly.
 Dyersville. *Mercury*. Weekly.
 Eddyville. *Commercial*. Weekly.
 Eldora. *Sentinel*. Weekly.
 Elkader. *Tribune*. Weekly.
 Fairfield. *Jeffersonian*. Weekly.
 Fairfield. *Ledger*. Weekly.
 Fayette. *Journal*. Weekly.
 Fayette. *Observer*. Weekly.
 Fort Dodge. *Republican*. Weekly.
 Fort Dodge. *Sentinel*. Weekly.
 Fort Madison. *Evangelist*. [Religious.] Monthly.
 Fort Madison. *Plaindealer*. Weekly.
 Guttentburgh. *Journal*. Weekly.
 Guttentburgh. *Register*. Weekly.
 Hamilton [Webster City]. *Freeman*. Weekly.
 Hampton. *Record*. Weekly.
 Hardin. *Courier*. Weekly.
 Independence. *American Eagle*. Weekly.
 Independence. *Civilian*. Weekly.
 Independence. *Guardian*. Weekly.
 Independence. *The Rising Tide*. Weekly.
 Indianola Court House. *Visitor*. Weekly.
 Iowa City. *Reporter*. Weekly.
 Iowa City. *Republican*. Weekly.
 Iowa City. *State Press*. Tri-weekly.
 Keosauqua Court House. *News*. Weekly.
 Keosauqua Court House. *Republican*. Weekly.
 Keokuk. *Gate City*. Daily and weekly.

- Keokuk. *Journal*. Daily and weekly.
- Keokuk. *Post*. Weekly.
- Keokuk. *Whig Valley*. Weekly.
- Knoxville. *Journal*. Weekly.
- Knoxville. *Republican*. Weekly.
- Lafayette [now Albion, Marshall Co.]. *Journal*. Weekly.
- Lansing (Allamakee). *Mirror*. Weekly.
- Le Claire (Scott). *Express*. Weekly.
- Le Claire (Scott). *Republican*. Weekly.
- Lyon [Leon] (Decatur). *Pioneer*. Weekly.
- Lyns [Clinton Co.]. *Advocate*. Weekly.
- Lyons [Clinton Co.]. *Mirror*. Weekly.
- Magnolia. *Republican*. Weekly.
- Marengo. *Visitor*. Weekly.
- Marion. *Herald*. Weekly.
- Marion. *Register*. Weekly.
- Marietta [Marshall Co.] *Express*. Weekly.
- Marshalltown. *Times*. Weekly.
- Maquoketa. *Excelsior*. Weekly.
- Maquoketa. *Sentinel*. Weekly.
- Milwaukie.¹ *Irrepressible Conflict*. Weekly.
- Mitchell. *Republican*. Weekly.
- Montezuma. *Gazette*. Weekly.
- Montezuma. *Republican*. Weekly.
- Muscatine. *Enquirer*. Weekly.
- Muscatine. *Journal*. Weekly.
- McGregor. *Press*. Weekly.
- McGregor. *Times*. Weekly.
- Mt. Ayr. *Republican*. Weekly.
- Mt. Pleasant. *Iowa Farmer*. Weekly.
- Mt. Pleasant. *Home Journal*. Weekly.
- Mt. Pleasant. *Tribune*. Weekly.
- Mt. Vernon. *News*. Weekly.
- Nevada City. *Advocate*. Weekly.
- Newton. *Free Press*. Weekly.
- New Hampton. *Courier*. Weekly.
- New Oregon [Howard Co.]. *Plain Dealer*. Weekly.
- Osage. *Iowan*. Weekly.
- Osceola. *Courier*. Weekly.
- Oskaloosa. *Herald*. Weekly.
- Oskaloosa. *Times*. Weekly.
- Onawee [Onawa]. *The Monona Cordon*. Weekly.
- Ottumwa. *Courier*. Weekly.
- Ottumwa. *Statesman*. Weekly.
- Pacific [Mills Co.]. *Herald*. Weekly.
- Pella (Marion). *Gazette*. Weekly.
- Sabula (Jackson). *Tribune*. Weekly.
- Sidney. *Herald*. Weekly.
- Sidney. *Journal*. Weekly.
- Sigourney. *Democrat*. Weekly.
- Sigourney. *Life in the West*. Weekly.
- Sigourney. *News*. Weekly.
- Sioux City. *Eagle*. Weekly.
- Sioux City. *Register*. Weekly.
- St. Charles [Charles City]. *Intelligencer*. Weekly.
- Tipton. *Advertiser*. Weekly.
- Tipton. *Democrat*. Weekly.
- Toledo. *Transcript*. Weekly.
- Vernon Springs [Howard Co.]. *Eagle*. Weekly.
- Vinton. *Democrat & Eagle*. Weekly.
- Wapello. *Gazette & Republican*. Weekly.
- Washington. *Herald & Press*. Weekly.
- Waterloo. *Courier*. Weekly.
- Waterloo. *Register*. Weekly.

¹The locations of nearly all of the newspapers in these lists are identified either by the name of a well known city or town now in existence, or by the name of the county. A few were located at towns long since abandoned and now unknown to most readers. Where we know the location of such places we have supplied the name of the county in brackets. Where we have not known the location, as this one, we say so in a footnote.—EDITOR ANNALS.

Waverly. <i>Intelligencer</i> . Weekly.	West Union. <i>Freeman</i> . Weekly.
Waverly. <i>Republican</i> . Weekly.	West Union. <i>Public Review</i> . Weekly.
Webster City. <i>Courier</i> . Weekly.	ly.
Webster City. <i>Freeman</i> . Weekly.	Winterset. <i>Madisonian</i> . Weekly.
West Union. <i>Courier</i> . Weekly.	

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., compiler. American Newspaper Directory, containing accurate lists of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Territories. . . . New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co., . . . 1869. (Iowa section on pages 31-36.)

The preface of this volume is dated January 1, 1869, so the listings apparently indicate the status of the papers at the end of 1868. This directory was checked most conscientiously and is based on information received directly from the publishers of the papers listed. For each paper there is given the name, frequency, politics, number of pages, page size, subscription price, year of establishment, personnel of editorial and publishing auspices, and the amount of circulation claimed. There are given here only the data which seem germane to the present purpose: the place of publication, the name of the paper, the frequency, politics, the year of establishment, and the personnel. The other information can always be obtained by interested investigators from the *Directory* itself.

Adel. *Dallas Gazette*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1866. G. A. Atwood, editor and publisher.

Afton. *Reveille*. No report.²

Afton. *Tribune*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1868. W. R. Roberts, editor and publisher.

Albia. *Republic*. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1868. A. C. Bailey, editor and publisher.

Albia. *Union*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1860. Val. Mendel, editor and publisher.

Algona. *Upper Des Moines*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1865. James H. Warren, editor and publisher.

Anamosa. *Eureka*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1856. E. Booth & Son, editors and publishers.

Barclay [Black Hawk Co.]. *Star of the Evening*. No report.

Bedford. *Iowa South-West*. Weekly on Saturdays. Established 1867. Lucas & Patrick, editors and publishers.

Bedford. *National Express*. No report.

²The words "no report" mean that such a paper was known to have been published but that the editor could not confirm the fact that it was still being published at the time the *Directory* went to press.

- Belle Plaine. *Benton County Transcript*. No report.
- Bellevue. *Journal*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1862. W. & E. Pollock, editors and publishers.
- Bellevue. *Union Guard*. No report.
- Bentonsport. *Signal*. No report.
- Bloomfield. *Davis County Republican*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1863. E. T. White, editor and publisher.
- Boonesborough. *Boone County Advocate*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1865. B. F. Hilton, editor and publisher.
- Brighton. *Pioneer*. Weekly on Fridays. Independent. Established 1868. R. H. Moore, editor and publisher.
- Burlington. *Gazette and Argus*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1838. Barrett, Barker & Co., editors and publishers.
- Burlington. *Hawk-Eye*. Daily except Monday. Semi-weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1839. Edwards & Beardsley, editors and publishers.
- Burlington. *Iowa Tribune*. Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Weekly on Wednesdays. German. Republican. Established 1854. DeWolf & Sington, editors and publishers.
- Carroll. *Western Herald*. Weekly on Wednesdays. J. F. H. Sugg, editor and publisher.
- Cedar Falls. *Gazette*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1859. C. W. & E. A. Snyder, editors and publishers.
- Cedar Rapids. *Times*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1850. Dr. F. McClelland, editor. Ayers Bros., publishers.
- Cedar Rapids. *Western World*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1868. Ballard & Enos, editors and publishers.
- Centreville. *Loyal Citizen*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Republican. Established 1864. M. M. Waldon, editor and publisher.
- Chariton. *Democrat*. Weekly on Saturdays. Democrat. Established 1867. J. V. Faith, editor and publisher.
- Chariton. *Patriot*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1858. Ragsdale Bros., editors and publishers.
- Charles City. *Advocate*. No report.
- Charles City. *Intelligencer*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1856. A. B. F. Hildreth, editor and publisher.
- Charles City. *Post*. No report.
- Clarinda. *Page County Democrat*. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1868. Jas. Arrick and H. Houston, editors and publishers.
- Clarksville. *Star of the West*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1868. Frank Case, editor and publisher.
- Clermont. *Fayette County Leader*. No report.
- Clinton. *Catholic Review*. Weekly on Saturdays. Catholic. Established 1868. James Glynn, editor and publisher.
- Clinton. *Herald*. No report.

- Clinton. *Iowa Age*. Weekly on Fridays. Democrat. Established 1868. E. H. Thayer, editor and publisher.
- Clinton. *Iowa Volks Zeitung*. Weekly on Thursdays. German. Established 1867. F. G. Pfeiffer, editor and publisher.
- Corydon. *Monitor*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1863. L. Mills, Jr., and Mary Hartshorn, editors and publishers.
- Council Bluffs. *Bugle*. Daily and weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1849. L. W. Babbitt, editor; C. H. Babbitt, publisher.
- Council Bluffs. *Nonpareil*. Daily except Monday. Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Weekly on Saturdays. Established 1856. J. W. Chapman, editor-in-chief; Chapman, Gray & Mill, publishers.
- Cresco. *Iowa Plain Dealer*. Weekly. Democrat. Established 1859. Mead & Brown, editors and publishers.
- Cresco. *Times*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. J. A. Hoxie, editor and publisher.
- Dakota City. *Humboldt County Independent*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1868. M. D. Williams, editor; Chas. Bergk, publisher.
- Davenport. *Democrat*. Daily except Sunday. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established—daily 1855, weekly 1838. Richardson Bros., editors and publishers.
- Davenport. *Der Demokrat*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Thursdays. German. Republican. Established 1851. J. B. Stibolt, editor; H. Lischer, publisher.
- Davenport. *Home Visitor*. No report.
- Davenport. *Gazette*. Daily except Sunday. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established—daily 1854, weekly 1841. Edward Russell, editor; Gazette Co., publishers.
- Davenport. *True Radical*. Weekly on Saturdays. Established 1867. Frank L. Jervis, editor; Jervis & Smallfield, publishers.
- Davenport. *Western Soldiers' Friend and Fireside Companion*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1867. C. A. Haviland, editor; Haviland & Co., publishers.
- Decorah. *Democrat*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Democrat. Established 1868. Robert Shurley, editor and publisher.
- Decorah. *Register*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Republican. Established 1866. Geo. W. Haislet, editor and publisher.
- Decorah. *Republican*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1859. A. K. Bailey & Bros., editors and publishers.
- Decorah. *Ved Arnen*. Norwegian. B. Anundson, editor and publisher.
- Decorah. *Kirkelig Maanedstidende*. Norwegian. Semi-monthly. Lutheran. Established 1855. Norwegian Lutheran College Faculty, editors. Rev. N. Brandt, publisher.
- Denison. *Review*. Weekly on Fridays. Established 1867. G. N. Stephens, editor; Money & Stephens, publishers.

- Des Moines. *Iowa Statesman*. Daily except Sunday. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1835. Staub & Jenkins, editors and publishers.
- Des Moines. *Iowa State Register*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Tuesdays. Republican. Established 1856. Mills & Co., editors and publishers.
- Des Moines. *Iowa Homestead*. Weekly on Fridays. Agricultural. Established 1855. Dr. G. Sprague & Co., editors and publishers.
- Des Moines. *Iowa Temperance Standard*. Weekly on Saturdays. Temperance. Established 1865. Wm. H. Fleming and J. M. Dixon, editors. Grand Lodge of Iowa, I. O. G. T., publishers.
- Des Moines. *Iowa Instructor*. Monthly. Mills & Co., publishers. Organ of the superintendent of public instruction.
- Des Moines. *National Platform*. Monthly. Established 1867. Platform Publishing Co., editors and publishers. Devoted to temperance and masonic.
- Des Moines. *Western Jurist*. No report.
- De Witt. *Observer*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1864. S. H. Shoemaker, editor and publisher.
- Dubuque. *Herald*. Daily. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1851. M. M. Ham, editor; Ham & Carver, publishers.
- Dubuque. *Times*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1857. M. S. Barnes, editor; Barnes & Ryan, publishers.
- Dubuque. *Iowa Staats Zeitung*. Weekly on Saturdays. German. Republican. Established 1863. Wm. Meher, editor and publisher.
- Dubuque. *National Demokrat*. Weekly on Thursdays. German. Democrat. Established 1856. F. A. Gniffke, editor and publisher.
- Eddyville. *Des Moines Valley Gazette*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1868. J. W. Stright, editor and publisher.
- Eddyville. *Transcript*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. A. C. Jones, editor and publisher.
- Eldora. *Leader*. No report.
- Elkader. *Clayton County Journal*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1853. Joseph Eiboeck, editor and publisher.
- Elkader. *Der Nord Iowa Herald*. Weekly on Fridays. German. Republican. Established 1868. Papin & Quinte, editors and publishers.
- Esherville. *Northern Vindicator*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1868. Northrop & Bates, editors and publishers.
- Fairfield. *Iowa Democrat*. Weekly on Saturdays. Democrat. Established 1866. N. N. Bleakmore, editor and publisher.
- Fairfield. *Jefferson County Home Visitor*. No report.
- Fairfield. *Ledger*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1851. W. W. Junkin, editor and publisher.
- Fayette. *North Iowa Observer*. Weekly on Thursdays. Established 1867. Wood & Cole, editors and publishers.
- Fontanelle. *Adair County Register*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1863. Kilburn & Rutt, editors and publishers.

- Forest City. *Winnebago Press*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. Arthur Linn, editor; Linn & Hawood, publishers.
- Fort Dodge. *Iowa North-West*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1863. B. F. Gue, editor and publisher.
- Fort Madison. *Iowa State Bulletin*. No report.
- Fort Madison. *Plain Dealer*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1852. J. G. Willson, editor and publisher.
- Glenwood. *Opinion*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1864. Morgan & Lunt, editors and publishers.
- Grundy Center. *Grundy County Atlas*. Weekly on Fridays. Established 1868. L. D. Tracy, editor; Tracy & Peckham, publishers.
- Hamburg. *Fremont Weekly Times*. No report.
- Hampton. *Franklin Reporter*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1866. J. C. Whitney, editor and publisher.
- Independence. *Buchanan County Bulletin*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1865. J. L. Loomis, editor and publisher.
- Independence. *Conservative*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1854. Barnhart Bros. & Co., editors and publishers.
- Indianola. *Banner*. No report.
- Iowa City. *Republican*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Established 1849. N. H. Brainerd, editor and publisher.
- Iowa City. *State Press*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1860. John P. Irish, editor and publisher.
- Iowa City. *Annals of Iowa*. Quarterly. Established 1863. Sanford W. Huff, M. D., editor; State Historical Society, publishers.
- Iowa Falls. *Sentinel*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1855. M. C. Woodruff, editor and publisher.
- Jefferson. *Era*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1866. M. H. & M. L. Money, editors and publishers.
- Keokuk. *Constitution*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1852. Thos. W. Colgett and Chas. Smith, editors and publishers.
- Keokuk. *Gate City*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1846. J. B. Howell, editor and publisher; S. M. Clarke, associate editor.
- Keokuk. *Telegraph*. Weekly on Saturdays. German. Established 1865. Jacob J. Wohlmend, editor and publisher.
- Keosauqua. *Republican*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1855. J. Mayne, editor and publisher.
- Knoxville. *Iowa Voter*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. Sperry & Barker, editors and publishers.
- Knoxville. *Marion County Democrat*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Democrat. Established 1864. J. L. McCormack, editor and publisher.
- Lansing. *Chronicle*. Weekly on Thursdays. Independent. Established 1858. Haislet & Taylor, editors and publishers.
- Lansing. *Mirror*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Republican. Established 1855. T. C. Medary, editor and publisher.

Lansing. *Union*. No report.

LeClaire. *Register*. Weekly on Saturdays. Established 1866. J. Gamble, editor; Register Printing Co., publishers.

Leon. *Decatur County Journal*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1868. P. O. James, editor and publisher.

Leon. *Pioneer*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Established 1865. G. N. Udell, editor and publisher.

Lewis. *Cass County Messenger*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1865. H. C. Johnson, editor and publisher.

Lynnville. *Gazette*. Weekly on Thursdays. Established 1868. Evans & Arnold, editors and publishers.

Lyons City. *Advocate*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1866. A. P. Durlin, editor and publisher.

Lyons City. *Banner*. No report.

Lyons. *Weekly Mirror*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1854. Beers & Eaton, editors and publishers.

Magnolia. *Harrison County Union*. No report.

Magnolia. *Western Star*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1866. Cook & Waterman, editors and publishers.

Manchester. *Delaware County Union*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1864. L. L. Ayers, editor and publisher.

Maquoketa. *Excelsior*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1855. Wm. H. McCarron, editor and publisher.

Maquoketa. *Jackson County Sentinel*. No report.

Marengo. *Citizen*. Weekly on Fridays. Democrat. Established 1866. E. C. Upham, editor.

Marengo. *Iowa Valley Review*. No report.

Marengo. *Progressive Republican*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1862. Spering & Crenshaw, editors and publishers.

Marion. *Linn County Patriot*. No report.

Marion. *Register*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1852. S. W. Rathburn, editor and publisher.

Marion. *Hope of Israel*. Semi-monthly. Seventh day advent. Established 1866. B. F. Snook, editor; A. Aldrich, publisher.

Marshalltown. *Marshall County Advance*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Democrat. Established 1866. Barnhart Bros. & Carleton, editors and publishers.

Marshalltown. *Marshall County Times*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1858. Chas. Aldrich, editor and publisher.

Mason City. *Cerro Gordo Republican*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1861. Noyes & Serrine, editors and publishers.

McGregor. *Commercial*. No report.

McGregor. *News*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1861. R. Hamilton, editor; McGregor News Printing Co., publishers.

McGregor. *North Iowa Times*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1856. A. P. Richardson and J. H. Andrick, editors and publishers.

- Mechanicsville. *Journal*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. Andrews & Golding, editors and publishers.
- Montana [Boone]. *Standard*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1865. W. H. Gallup, editor and publisher.
- Montezuma. *Republican*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1856. Grove & Dalbey, editors and publishers.
- Monticello. *Express*. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1864. G. W. Hunt, editor and publisher.
- Mt. Ayr. *Republican*. No report.
- Mt. Ayr. *Ringgold Record*. Weekly on Thursdays. Established 1865. Geo. B. Roby, editor and publisher.
- Mt. Pleasant. *Henry County Press*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1866. O. H. Snyder, editor; Snyder Bros., publishers.
- Mt. Pleasant. *Home Journal*. No report.
- Muscatine. *Courier*. Daily except Monday. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1861. Barnhart Bros. & Witmer, editors and publishers.
- Muscatine. *Journal*. Daily except Sunday. Tri-weekly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1851. Mahin Bros., publishers.
- Nashua. *Post*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1867. A. Felt, editor and publisher.
- Nevada. *Story County Aegis*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1856. V. A. Ballou, editor and publisher.
- New Hampton. *Courier*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1861. Geo. M. Reynolds, editor and publisher.
- Newton. *Jasper Free Press*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1859. W. S. Benham, editor and publisher.
- Newton. *Jasper Republican*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1867. Besack, Allum & Rodgers, editors and publishers.
- Onawa. *Monona County Gazette*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1864. W. A. Greene, editor; Aldridge & Greene, publishers.
- Orford. *Leader*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Republican. Established 1868. Wm. M. Patrick, editor and publisher.
- Osage. *North Iowan*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1865. W. Toman, editor and publisher.
- Osceola. *Clarke County Sentinel*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1863. Dague & Thompson, editors and publishers.
- Oskaaloosa. *Central Iowa Citizen*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1867. M. G. Carleton, editor. Carleton & Bacon, publishers.
- Oskaaloosa. *Democratic Conservator*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1866. P. C. Welch, editor and publisher.
- Oskaaloosa. *Herald*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1850. Hunter, Leighton & Needham, editors and publishers.

- Oskaloosa. *Evangelist*. Monthly. Church of Christ. Established 1865.
Allen Hickey, editor and publisher.
- Oskaloosa. *Temperance Gem*. No report.
- Oskaloosa. *Watchman*. No report.
- Ottumwa. *Courier*. Daily except Sunday. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1847. John M. Hedrick, editor. Caldwell, Holden & Co., publishers.
- Ottumwa. *Copper Head*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1868. M'Cully & Evans, editors and publishers.
- Panora. *Guthrie County Ledger*. No report.
- Panora. *Guthrie County News*. No report.
- Panora. *Guthrie Vedette*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1865. Lew. Apple, editor and publisher.
- Parkersburg. *Guide*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1868. Wm. W. Yarham, editor and publisher.
- Pella. *Blade*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1865. Curtis & Betzer, editors and publishers.
- Pella. *Gazette*. Weekly on Thursdays. Hollandish. Republican. Established 1866. N. J. Gesman, editor; G. van Ginkel, publisher.
- Pella. *Le Glaneur Missionaire*. No report.
- Pella. *Weekblad*. Weekly on Tuesdays. Hollandish. Democrat. Established 1861. Henry Hospers, editor and publisher.
- Quincy. *Adams County Gazette*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. Webster Eaton, editor and publisher.
- Red Oak Junction. *Montgomery County Express*. Weekly. Republican. Established 1868. Webster Eaton, editor and publisher. (Printed at the office of the *Quincy Gazette*.)
- Sabula. *Eastern Iowan*. Weekly on Saturdays. Independent. Established 1869. J. F. H. Sugg, editor and publisher.
- Sabula. *Gazette*. Weekly on Saturdays. Established 1866. J. E. Kolp & Co., editors and publishers.
- Sand City.³ *Union*. No report.
- Sand Spring.⁴ *Sentinel*. No report.
- Sidney. *American Union*. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1864. J. A. Bodenhamer, editor; D. & G. Bodenhamer, publishers.
- Sigourney. *Keokuk County News*. No report.
- Sioux City. *Journal*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1864. Mahlon Gore, editor and publisher.
- Sioux City. *Register*. Weekly on Saturdays. Democrat. Established 1858; F. M. Ziebach, editor; Wm. Freney, publisher.
- Springvale. *Humboldt County True Democrat*. Weekly on Fridays. Republican. Established 1866. S. H. Tuft, editor and publisher.
- St. Charles. *Madison County Journal*. No report.
- Steamboat Rock. *American Citizen*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1868. Deloss S. Ring, editor and publisher.

³Location not known.

⁴Location not known. Possibly Lime Spring, Howard County.

- Tama City. *Tama County Union*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1866. Cyrus B. Ingham, editor and publisher.
- Tipton. *Advertiser*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1854. Clark & Mulford, editors and publishers.
- Toledo. *Tama County Republican*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. M. B. C. True, editor and proprietor.
- Vinton. *Benton County News*. No report.
- Vinton. *Eagle*. Weekly. Republican. Established 1855. David H. Frost, editor; Hanford & Frost, publishers.
- Wapello. *Republican*. Weekly on Saturdays. Established 1857. L. W. Myers, editor and publisher.
- Washington. *Record*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1867. A. S. & S. P. Bailey, editors and publishers.
- Washington. *Washington County Press*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1855. H. A. Burrell, editor and publisher.
- Waterloo. *Courier*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1858. J. W. Logan, editor; Hartman & Logan, publishers.
- Waukon. *Standard*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1868. R. L. Hayward and A. M. May, editors and publishers.
- Waverly. *Democratic News*. Weekly on Thursdays. Democrat. Established 1867. Geo. Lindley, editor and publisher.
- Waverly. *Republican*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1855. E. C. Moulton, editor; Stewart & Moulton, publishers.
- Webster City. *Hamilton Freeman*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Republican. Established 1857. John D. Hunter, editor and publisher.
- West Mitchell. *Mitchell County Press*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1865. F. M. Atherton, editor and publisher.
- West Liberty. *Muscatine County Enterprise*. No report.
- West Union. *Fayette County Union*. Weekly on Wednesdays. Democrat. Established 1865. McClintock Rickel & Wood, editors and publishers.
- West Union. *Republican Gazette*. Weekly on Saturdays. Republican. Established 1867. Shannon & Talmadge, editors and publishers.
- West Union. *Iowa Public Record*. No report.
- Wheatland. *Clinton Advocate*. No report.
- Wilton. *Chronicle*. Weekly on Thursdays. Republican. Established 1867. Eaton & Baker, editors and publishers.
- Winterset. *Hawk-Eye Flag*. No report.
- Winterset. *Madisonian*. Weekly on Thursdays. Established 1856. Davies & Ewing, editors and publishers.

WILLIAM SALTER'S "MY MINISTRY IN IOWA,
1843-1846"

EDITED BY PHILIP D. JORDAN

[*Concluded*]

Br. E. Alden has spent a few days with me, informs me that [the] brethren met in April at Denmark [and] concluded that it was important to make a beginning in relation to a College and appointed Rev. Asa Turner (p. 4) their agent to collect funds in the East for the purchase of a college site and to raise a colony. Rev. Mr. Boal was ordained in April at Black Hawk by Des Moines Presbytery. Mr. C. R. Fisk after having [78] succeeded in the erection of a meeting house at Black Hawk [and] has lost the favor of the people and is about leaving. He is a son of Rev. Mr. Fisk of Wrentham, Mass. Br. Alden is very much encouraged at Tipton. Has formed a church of three members—is contented.

Mr. Payburn and family have all been to meeting regularly since death (p. 68) of their little boy. Before that he had not been to meeting since I came here, and had not been in the memory of his oldest neighbors here. He confesses his sin.

May 28. Visited last week Maquoketa cave (p. 48) in Company with Bs. Holbrook and Alden—in the site of the natural bridge felt the inadequacy of all descriptions I had given of it. Thru fear of exaggeration I had not told the half. In our company were Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Van Horn and his sisters, Mr. Dennison and his sister, Mrs. Monague. The passing thru the cave immediately below the bridge was an occasion of exciting interest. We had with us a few dim candles, none of us had ever heard any particular description of the cave. It was literally terra incognito—a branch of the Creek runs thru the cave which keeps it wet and muddy. On we went more and more venturesome, thru wet mud. Having [79] gone about 500 feet we came to a bend of the cave to the right where the water obstructed the farther progress of the ladies. Br. Alden, Mr. Van Horn and myself waded through the water and soon reached the mouth of this cave at the other end. The cave must be some 600 or 800 feet long. Farther down the ravine we entered the mouths of other caves but having unfortunately put our lights out were unable to make farther explorations.

On returning in crossing South Fork at Phillips Ford my horse which was in Mr. Holbrook's wagon lay down in the water, broke one of the shafts. Mr. H[olbrook] and myself got into the water, pried the horse from the buggy and dragged it to shore. Fortunately, Mrs. H[olbrook] had exchanged her seat in the buggy for the horse I was riding.

Last week attended Iowa North Association at DeWitt. [There] were present Brs. Holbrook, Alden, Emerson and self, and delegates from churches in Andrew, DeWitt and Maquoketa. A day of small things. But oh, how rapid and great the increase of the next twenty or even ten years. The subject of a union of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in Northern Iowa was discussed—Brs. Holbrook and Turner appointed to correspond on the subject and report a plan of Union.

[80] June 17. Have got behind in writing up my Journal from want of time. Spent the first Sabbath of this month in Mineral Point. This settlement the next oldest to that of Galena in the mines. There was a stockade there during the Black Hawk war. The ministers who have preached there are Messrs. Chaffin,[?] Adams, and Cooke. The last a brother of Parson Cooke of Lynn, Mas., was in Michigan city. His removal to Mineral Point was contrary to the views of Mr. Badger, is regarded as an able preacher but harsh on those whose opinions differ from his. His manner not prepossessing (p. 71). Mr. Gallahin[?] labored there when in this region—is to be expected some of his converts are gone back and others (Mr. Brackin, Mr. Tilly) are decided useful Christians. Mr. Curtis Beath is the main pillar of this church, from N[ew] York State, a successful merchant, regarding himself as a steward of the Lord. Mr. Hatch, one of his clerks, is a promising young man, Mr. Carter [is] the chorister, his wife a member of the church, Mr. Rhinderson, his wife is a daughter of Mr. Mosley.

June 3. [I] attended a three days meeting at Elk Grove in Mr. Henry Curtis' barn. One of the most solemn and blessed meetings I ever attended, Mr. Henry Curtis and wife, Horace Curtis and their father, a man of gray hair, Capt. Deklerst[?] and wife and nephew of [81] same man and wife and others came forward and named themselves on the Lord's side.

On Friday June 7 Br. J. J. Hill arrived in Dubuque. Last week I went up to see him, was much pleased with the energy, activity and soul of his wife. I hired a buggy and drove him to Clayton Co. [Went] west to Floyd's by Burtis' furnace, 20 miles N. W. of Dubuque whence 12 miles to Millville on Turkey river at the mouth of a creek, the Little Turkey. Miller Church is about four miles from the North Turkey river. We found the river very high and not fordable, and swam my horse, took our wagon apart and carried it over on a skiff—found Mr. Emerson, one of the mill owners, a very smart and polite man, became acquainted with Major Lands[?] a large land holder in that region. Spent the night with Mr. Grevill, Pennsylvania Dutch. The road very bad and full of stones between Floyd and Millville. Jacksonville, the County Seat of Clayton, is handsomely situated on a high rolling prairie, good timber at the distance of a mile on two sides of it. Stopped with Mr. James Watson, native of N[orth] Carolina, lived in Missouri, lived in Dubuque, was elder in Presbyterian churches there, an upright man, has a large flock of sheep, in partnership with Mr.

Thompson of Dubuque. His wife a fine woman of gentle manners, in feeble health. [82] Spent the night with Mr. Jay, an excellent and faithful brother, formerly a member of church in Princeton, Ill. and now of Potosi, W. T. Mr. Kirkpatrick, member of [the] church in Potosi lives with him. Called on Mr. Kinney. Mr. Banfield keeps public house.

13th inst. Rode to Boardman's [a distance of] 13 miles. He was native of Vermont, educated under Presbyterian principles, engaged in [the] milling business in North Eastern N[ew] York and in Canada, came some eight years ago by way of Green Bay to this place, went up Turkey river in a boat in search of mill privilege and selected his present site, the river runs over a rock bottom with rock sides, some ten feet high and a little beyond this are higher banks, whence a level plain extending back to bluffs 100 feet high. A dam can easily be built and thus [is] an extellent site for building mills. There is a natural way for constructing a channel for which to carry water down along the banks. There are ten or twelve families in the neighborhood, but Mr. Boardman thinks there are several sections of good farming land still unoccupied. Mr. Broser[?] and family live with Mr. Boardman. I told Mr. Boardman in relation to the enterprise now on foot to establish an academical institution in Iowa and that its friends were looking around for a favorable location. He expressed [83] considerable gratification that his place should be visited with reference to this and a willingness to dispose of part of his interests there to such an object.

On June 3, this region was visited with an extensive and destructive hurricane. At [the] mouth of Lytle's creek the house of Jesse Ladi was thrown down and his family much injured. Stout oak trees were thrown to the ground, injury was done in Clinton, Cedar and Iowa County. Home of Mr. Snow[?] at DeWitt was thrown down. At Albany, Moline, and other places in Illinois injury was done.

On returning from Boardman's last week, crossed the Turkey a mile below Boardman's, crossed the Volga and Elk creek[s] near Wignam settlement by a saw mill and rode to the Colony Settlement in the edge of Clayton and Delaware thru much timber till 9½ P. M. in [the] dark evening when [I] came to the home of Mr. Mallory, when seamed up [*sic*] the people and lodged—a large family [of] eight or nine sons, a pine log house. Mr. M[allory] brought up a Presbyterian but now a Nothingarian from N[ew] York. Ancestors from Conn't. Mr. Morlin, a brother, family to stay with a mile this side. Mr. Montgomery in that settlement is an O[ld] S[chool] Presbyterian. Mr. Cole, Universalist preacher, important in his timber [?], has settled in that neighborhood, proud and conceited man—of considerable reading. Friday, June 14, rode [84] all day in most severe rain, by Floyd's 24 miles and reached Dubuque just before dark. One mile West of Floyd's passed in the road one cross some twenty-five feet high and smaller ones some ten feet high in front of a Romish mass house. Thus in all this journey

of some 175 miles I passed but one meeting house and saw but one preacher (with the exception of those in Dubuque) and that meeting house was a Romish one and that preacher a Universalist.

July 22. Am again far behind in my Journal, have not had opportunity to make a record.

The church at Mineral Point have given Mr. Warren a call. They blundered in sending for me while he had their application to him still under consideration. He was an old personal friend of Mr. Beach and the man of his choice.

At Platteville, on the 26th June received a call from [the] church in Potosi to settle with them—visited there and found a good degree of cordiality and unanimity towards me among the people. I thought I should leave the matter to the decision of the A. H. M. S., but in [a] letter received today from the Society nothing is said on the subject, though in my report to them on May 9th I asked their advice. Saw Mr. Peet in Dubuque last week. He advised strongly my going to Potosi and [85] guaranteed me of the sanction of the A. H. M. S. in so doing. I wait only for more light.

Mr. Brown, school teacher in Mineral Point is a worthy young man—not polished but naturally of good strong inquiring mind. Mr. Hallow, Primitive [*sic*] Methodist preacher, an amiable man.

In Platteville heard Mr. Ravenaugh, presiding Elder, lecture on Temperance—an easy fluent speaker, rather pompous and hearty—native of Kentucky.

Mr. White who owns the house Br. Stevens lives in and boards with him, was an Indian trader in Milwaukee.

In Potosi, Mr. Lyon [is] a very pious man, praying much, belongs to Primitive Methodist, also Mr. Greenwood.

Of the members of [the] Presbyterian church are, Mr. Cussins, (two brothers) Mr. Bristow, native of Kentucky, converted under Mr. Peet's and Mr. Holbrook's laborers there, Mr. Neaville, native of Ohio, where was brought up with Calvinistic Baptists.

Spent 4th July at Dubuque—rained severely. Heard address of Messrs. Green and Meritt and of Br. Holbrook. Oh, it was delightful to hear the memories of our Puritan ancestors spoken of with veneration and love this side of the Mississippi. [86] The Sabbath School celebration was very interesting. I enjoyed it much—Mr. Holbrook urged on the children the importance of studying the Bible which offended some Papists who were present.

The country was very wet the last of June and the first part of this month. The Maquoketa very high, crops destroyed. The two last Sabbaths have been very pleasant. My congregation has generally been about fifty in from different places.

Was glad to meet in Dubuque Rev. C. H. A. Bulkly (p. 67). He intends locating in Wisconsin. Mr. Peet is pleased with him and his qualifications for usefulness.

July 23. Enjoyed a sweet and profitable season of prayer $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

West of Deacon Cotton's yesterday—committed my way unreservedly to the Lord.

August 17. Rode to Tete Des Morts [on] July 25, so called from the legend that a band of Indians was driven off by their foes to a precipitous bluff near the mouth of the creek whence they cast themselves on the rocks beneath, preferring destruction in this way to falling into the hands of their enemies. Spent the night with Mr. Potter's [87] family. Mrs. P[otter] seems to have been converted. Mr. P[otter] unwilling and I know not but unable to lift the voice of prayer in his family, two interesting boys, Nelson and Philip.

Crossed the Mississippi at [the] mouth of Tete Des Morts in a skiff in the rain, and walked to Galena thru the mud. Enjoyed the hospitalities of Mr. Kent. Rode to Potosi in stage, fare \$1.50. Dined at Menominie (Mr. Gilman's, an old settler) this is one of Br. Lewis's preaching places, crossed the Platte river at Junction of Big and Little Platte. On the other side is Paris where are some ten good dwelling houses, but one family—at one time a little business was done there, now none.

July 28. [I] had a large congregation at Potosi, the house full. Visited there this week Mr. Gingsly, lived in Missouri (under the influence and a great admirer of Dr. Nelson, has a second wife, has united with the Methodists—belongs to Presbyterian church). Neaville, Bristow, McSchend[?] Ayres. (here saw Mr. Sawyer and sister, natives of New Ipswich, N. H. now residing in Denmark, I. T. and Mr. Case from Ohio [who] has lived some two years in Denmark, I. T.)

July 29. Rev. E. Adams came to see me. I rode with him to Cassville, stopping over night with Mrs. Booth, from Lister Mass., Methodist family, Br. Adams is laboring in one [88] of our most thickly populated counties, the people are western, and the ground occupied by O[ld] S[chool], Cumberland Presbyterians, [Liciden?] so that if a more open door for usefulness should be set before him, it would be his duty to leave.

At Cassville I saw Mr. Street (page 71). He had preached his farewell sermon to the church and expects to remove his family in Sept. to the neighborhood of his relatives at the Old Agency in Wapello Co., Iowa. Dined with Mr. Richards, his wife a daughter of Mr. Curtis (p. 80) has been unfortunate in his affairs. Cassville has a very pleasant location, good landing, will be a fine town when the back country is settled. Spent a night with Mrs. McCartwright[?] (sister of Mrs. Kilbourne), a good woman, married last spring to Mr. Mc[Cartwright] who was a widower with large family and sceptical.

Dined with Mr. Fred Sprague on Grant river, a very intelligent Christian from Ontario County, N. Y., lived many years in Michigan.

Monday morning, August 5, by daylight started for Beloit, in company with Miss Fisher (p 74). Mr. Rice took us to Platteville 16 miles, whence in a wagon with Br. Stevens and Holbrook to New Diggings, 16 miles, where fell in with Bros. Turner, and Adams, to Mr.

Clymire's[?] 14 miles on the Eastern [89] edge of Guetoit's[?] grove where I spent the night. The next morning over the prairie to Windslow 19 miles, breakfasted with Mr. Knuland, brother of Mrs. Meacham near Cascade. Windslow is on the Pickatomic. The property chiefly owned in Boston. Mr. Gardner, Hardware Merchant, a large owner, a good mill—drove that afternoon thru Oneco where is Rev. Mr. Hazard to Logan Creek grove, put up at Mr. Pirson's[?] 26 miles, saw Mr. Moffet who has recently purchased the farm [and] intends to have 300 Acres in wheat this fall. [He is] from N[ew] Jersey and Orange Co., N[ew] York, lived in Milwaukee, belonged to Mr. Miter's church and paid 200 dollars for the meeting house there. The next morning drove to Beloit eighteen miles, thus 109 miles from Potosi to Beloit. At Beloit enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Bickerall, who keeps the Beloit House and of Miss Fisher's family.

Beloit is a beautiful village well laid out, spacious streets, on the East bank of Rock river—the buildings are new. The Congregational church is a very fine stone building, plain and handsome and commodious.

The Subject of a College in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois had been talked of for several years and premature steps have frequently been taken but nothing decisive and satisfactory [90] accomplished. In Convention in Cleveland in June were several interested in this object and Rev. T. Baldwin and a convention of friends to the cause in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa was proposed to be held in Beloit Aug. 6 to consult in establishing Colleges and more particularly on their location. In pursuance of an informal call in this way, some sixty gentlemen were met in Beloit. The Rev. A. Kent was appointed Chairman and Mr. Jason March of Rockford Seminary. Convention opened with prayer by Rev. S. Peet.

It was unanimously agreed that Iowa should have a College by itself, but much discussion was had and much sectional prejudices manifested as to [a] union of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois in establishing one College. *Each* seemed to be very willing to unite with the other, if the other would unite in building the college on *their* side of the line. It was however, finely agreed so that it was expedient for Northern Illinois and Wisconsin to unite in establishing one College. It was proposed to establish the institution on the line, but finally agreement was come to a proposition of Mr. Kent['s] to establish [91] both a College and a female Seminary—Beloit and Rockford are the rival places for these institutions. A Committee of ten was appointed to examine and report on [the] subject of [the] location of them to the next Convention, which is to consist of each minister and delegate from each church in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, to be held Oct. 29 at Beloit.

I became slightly acquainted with most of the gentlemen present. Mr. Clary[?] pastor of the church in Beloit seems to be a thorough, active and efficient man, a clear mind, his wife a sister of Rev. J. Burchard[?] Mr. Clark was formerly in Watertown, N[ew] York.

Rev. H. Foote of Racine, A. Gaston (Delevan) of amiable appearance, H. Laurence of Elkhorn, in Lane Seminary with [the] class of Rev. O. Emerson, lately in Toledo, Ohio, which he left in consequence of its sickness. Marcus Hicks of Chicago an active stirring man. N. Wright of Belvidere [is] of solid character and substantial worth. Hiram March, Instructor in Galesburg, of practical common sense. C. Waterbury of Freeport, opinionated and dogmatic. Ebinezer Brown of 12 mile grove, of good judgment and warm and generous heart. O. W. Nuton, of Roscoe, of N[ew] York Theo[logical] Seminary. Lewis Benedict of Picatonic, H. Taylor [92] has bought a farm near Picatonic, and C. Clark Elgin[?] R. M. Pearson, page 3, Grand De Tour J. B. Potter, Rockford, S. Smalley Amazor[?] T. Baldwin, Alton, J. J. Minton[?], Milwaukee, A. L. Chapin, Milwaukee, O. B. Clinton, Azatar, S. E. Mims, Madison, E. W. Hewitt, Milton, C. Nichols, Lafayette, C. E. Rosenkrans, Troy, C. H. A. Bulkley, Janesville, L. Bridgeman, Beauwauke[?]. E. B. Turner, Jno. C. Holbrook, E. Adams [from] Iowa. L. H. Loss, Ohio, Besides lay gentlemen from various places. Mr. Loss made some valuable remarks on the subject of common school and academical education. Mr. L[oss] has become principal of an Academy at Beloit. Returning we came to Cummings in Rock grove 29 miles, to Windslow 15 miles, to New Diggings by way of Gratiot's mill on Wolf creek, thirty-four miles and to Bellevue by way of Galena 26 miles. Visited Bellevue and Charleston and the Forks this week and returned to Cottonville yesterday.

Aug. 20. Cottonville. A very heavy rain last Saturday night and Sabbath morning. Rode in the rain to county seat, but four persons present. Had a prayer meeting—went on to Maquoketa and had a small congregation.

Rec'd. yesterday a letter (Aug. 30) from Mr. Badger advising [93] me to remain in Iowa.⁸⁹ I trust it is of the Lord, and tho in many respects the field in Potosi would have been a more desirable one to labor in, I cheerfully shall endeavor to brave the hurt and burden of the day here.

Cottonville, Sept. 12, 1844. Went to Dubuque, Mr. Kilbourne's (where took tea, Mrs. K[ilbourne] confined,) and Fairplay where enjoyed hospitality of Mr. Rood (p. 38) August 23. Next day [went] to Platteville where made known to Br. Stevens the contents of my letter from Mr. Badger. Br. S[tevens] was much affected in view of the suffering conditions of [the] church in Potiso, thought the advice of the A. H. M. S. injudicious, and was rather of [the] opinion that I ought to go notwithstanding. Went to Potosi that afternoon and spent the Sabbath [and] had a large congregation in the forenoon, some 150. The Church expressed much regret in view of my declining a call and unanimously and feelingly renewed their expressions of attachment to me, and of [the] desire that I might become Pastor of the Church.

⁸⁹This letter is quoted in Ellis, *op. cit.*, p. 671.

Monday Aug. 26. Rode to Cassville, enjoyed hospitality of Mr. Fred Sprague and of Mr. Richards (p. 88) crossed the river Tuesday morning, was landed in the mud, and traveling through stones, mud, and "sinking dry places" over the bottom below [the] mouth of Turkey river which has been overflowed most of the season. Crossed the Turkey in the dirty bottom of a frail canoe, swimming my horse and reached Jacksonville⁹⁰ (p. 81) that afternoon. Br. Hill⁹¹ has made a good start, secured the affections and confidences of the community, and has encouraging prospects for all which due credit must be given to his amiable, cheerful, happy and happy-making wife. A Congregational church was formed Sept. 1. Watson and Gay were elected deacons. The Articles of Faith and Covenant are generally those of the Wisconsin Convention. The members are: Br. Hill and wife, Watson and wife,⁹² Gay and wife⁹³ and two daughters,⁹⁴ Kinney and wife⁹⁵ and Kirkpatrick.⁹⁶

Rev. A. M. Wells, Chaplain at Fort Crawford, Prairie Du Chien, (18 miles N[orth] East) was present and preached one sermon from Ezek. 18:31.⁹⁷ He is a man of many excellencies, of many benevolent and tender feelings, generous soul and of very general knowledge. Preached several years in Brownville N[ew] York—graduated at Union College where was Tutor, studied divinity with Dr. Nott. Was the first Protestant minister in Detroit [95] and Pastor of First Presbyterian Church there 12 years—it was *thought* he had an aneuism of his heart and was obliged to cease preaching. *This* has proved a mistake, but his constitution is shattered and has to be very careful of himself. He took off a few years since at once from an excessive and constant use of tobacco. He describes his sensations at that period as painful and distressing in the extreme, and as nearly making him delirious, but now he has no hankering for it. Is fond of sporting, kills squirrel and pigeons. Was brought up to trade of a saddler. Mr. Lockwood, Elder of Presbyterian church at Prairie Du Chien and brother of Mr. Lockwood of Dubuque (p. 34) came over with Mr. Wells. Manifests an interest in every good work.

Had a Temperance meeting at Jacksonville [on] Aug. 31 at which Mr. Wells and self made addresses.

Mr. Mason Noble,⁹⁸ lawyer, native of Mississippi, lived in Grant Co. W. T., a growing young man, intelligent, a desire of popularity leads him at times astray from the path of high morality, expresses an in-

⁹⁰Called Prairie Laporte Post Office in 1839, name changed to Jacksonville, December 12, 1843, and to Garnavillo, May 27, 1846.

⁹¹Rev. James J. Hill remained in Jacksonville until November 4, 1849.

⁹²James Watson settled on sections 17 and 18 in Garnavillo Township, Clayton County, and gave the site for the town when the county seat was located at Garnavillo.

⁹³John M. Gay and wife, Sarah.

⁹⁴Nancy J. Gay and Mary Gay.

⁹⁵Alfred Kinney and Mrs. Penely Kinney.

⁹⁶Hugh L. Kirkpatrick of Potosi, Wisconsin.

⁹⁷Ezekiel 18:31. Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel?

⁹⁸There was an attorney, Reuben Noble, who came to Jacksonville in 1843, but I find no Mason Noble.

terest in the general work of society—of gentlemanly manners—married this summer, his wife from neighborhood of Alton. [96] Dr. Andros⁹⁹ from Mass. a wicked man—gentleman, kind-hearted, his father a Congregational clergyman yet living. The Dr. has a boy named after Dr. Storrs of Braintree[?] Mass. Mrs Andros more of a lady in her appearance. Mr. Whitman a promising young man. Mrs. Kinney had a son baptized whom she named after Br. Hill.

Monday, Sept. 2. Went to Prairie Du Chien with Mr. Wells, Lockwood, Hill and Mrs. Hill thru a beautiful prairie country, well timbered, which must in a few years be thickly settled. Prairie Du Chien presented a beautiful appearance from this side of the river as the rays of the setting sun were reflected from the garrison and other neat white buildings, crossed in ferry boat landing at the lower town—spent the night with Mr. Lockwood's pleasant family, Mrs. L[ockwood] a second wife. Thursday morning visited the garrison.¹⁰⁰ Mrs. Wells, a second wife, very much discontented, native of Hudson N[ew] York. A Miss Salter from Philadelphia has been visiting a sister (wife of Lieut. ———) in the garrison this summer. She is now visiting a brother Dr. S[alter] at Moline, Ill.

Mr. Wells was well acquainted with Mr. Gale (now of Galesburg, Ill.) Finney, Burchard, thinks if Mr. B. [97] had enjoyed the benefits of a good education he would have made one of the most eminent ministers in our country—or it may have been that a good education would have inflated his vanity and ruined him. Mr. Finney has been an opposer of religion and when he pretended to be under religious impressions pious men, thought he was making fun of them and begged him to desist until in admiring wonder of Divine Grace they were compelled to ask "Is Saul also among the Prophets"?

The Father of Mr. Cleary of Beloit (p. 91) was a pious deacon, old school and opposed to new measures and protracted meetings—a revival was in progress and he did not come to the meetings. One day while harvesting his oats his feelings changed, he drove to meeting and after [the] sermon told the people that if he ever experienced religion he did it that day in his field. The revival went on powerfully—it was reputed that the old deacon had given up his old hope and obtained a new one. But, explained the Deacon, I said if I ever experienced religion I experienced it *again*.

Mr. Wells is very sociable and has a fund of infor- [98] mation on all subjects.

Tuesday Sept. 3. [I] crossed the Wisconsin at Burnett's[?] Ferry—saw a Frenchman tho [a] native of Canada who has been there 26 years—dined at Patch's on [the] Ferry (where they have been settled

⁹⁹Dr. Frederick Andros is said to be the first settler in Garnaville Township, locating on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 93 north, range 3 west, in January 1836. He moved to McGregor in 1865, and later to Mitchell, Dakota. *Vid.* Interstate Publishing Company, *The History of Clayton County, Iowa* (1882), p. 786.

¹⁰⁰For a history and description of Fort Crawford, *vid.* Bruce E. Mahan, *Old Fort Crawford and the Frontier*, Iowa City, 1926.

nine years), rode to Lancaster¹⁰¹ 20 miles. Br. Lewis preached from Heb. 2:3¹⁰² [on] The Great Salvation. There not being a quorum present of [the] Mineral Point Convention, Convention adjourned to Platteville [on] Oct. 2. Enjoyed hospitality of Mr. Mills (p. 71).

Bro. Stevens and Lewis were united [in the judgment] that I ought to go to Potosi. Br. Rice informed me of the strong desires of the church in Potosi that I should come there and of their proposition to support me independently of the A. H. M. S., but as I have regarded the advice of the A. H. M. S. as an indication of Divine Providence, I could give no encouragement. I learn that Rev. Mr. Kendall of [the] last class at Andover is coming into [the] Mining region, and I strongly recommended him to Br. Rice, and hope he may go to Potosi. Mr. Holbrook has a call from [the] church at Mineral Point—he postpones his decision until his return from the East.

Arrived at Dubuque Sept. 5—found Mr. [99] Lancaster (from Missouri) and Springfield and Jacksonville, Ill.) a Campbellite preaching in [the] Presbyterian church to a large congregation. He has formed a church. Mr. Mobley, Cashier of Miner's Bank of Dubuque, [is] the pillar of the society. Mr. Lancaster was a Methodist Preacher, a fluent speaker, powerful voice—he succeeded in gaining the itching ear of Dubuque.

Spent a few hours with Mr. Kent day before yesterday, Sept. 10. He expresses concern for Potosi and doubt as to the question of my duty to go there. He suggested the probability of Mr. Holbrook's going to Mineral Point and in that case the expediency of my supplying Dubuque. O that the Lord may guide our steps.

The Lord's hand is on me for good, preserving me from dangers seen and unseen. I am under first obligations to be entirely devoted to the work of the Lord—in His providence the door of Wisconsin seems to be shut against me. I will trust in the Lord, and by his grace do good.

The people at Beloit and Picitonic have professed to subscribe very liberally if the [100] seminaries are located in their respective villages. O that we had such a population in Iowa. At these places they engage to put up a suitable building at cost of about eight or six thousand dollars.

In Dubuque made the acquaintance of Mr. Franklin Knight of Washington. He is a publisher of facsimile copies of some of General Washington's papers and is travelling to sell the work. He was the first publisher of the Literary and Theological Review, edited by Leonard Woods Jr.¹⁰³ He says an article by Br. B. B. Smith of Kentucky on

¹⁰¹The plat of Lancaster was recorded May 1, 1837. An excellent description of the Wisconsin territory over which Mr. Salter traveled at various times may be found in Rev. Alfred Brunson's, "A Methodist Circuit Rider's Horseback Tour from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, 1835," in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XV, pp. 264-291.

¹⁰²Hebrews 2:3. For if the word spoken by angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward.

¹⁰³Franklin Knight, publisher of the *Literary and Theological Review*, edited by Leonard Woods, Jr., *vid.* sketch in F. L. Mott, *A History of American Magazines* (1930), pp. 624-625.

Christian Union was extremely injurious to the circulation of that work. He disposed of the work soon after Pres. Woods left the editorship of it. Mr. Knight mentioned that he called to see Pres. Woods at Brunswick this last spring, and asked him in relation to his true position with regard to the rumors abroad about his Episcopal Romanistic[?] motives—You know me and my opinions, replied Pres. Woods, when we conducted the Theol[ogical] Review, and my opinions are as they then were.

Mr. Knight has been Assistant Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and informs me of a division in that Society between the friends of Mr. [101] Greeley and those opposed to him which resulted in the election of a new Secretary. Elliott Cresson[?] of Philadelphia was at the head of those opposed to Mr. Greeley, Mr. Knight thinks that Mr. Cresson is not actuated by a benevolent spirit, but is selfish entirely in his views and protestations.

The friends of Mr. Greeley organized a new Society, "Society For The Colonization and Civilization Of Africa In The District Of Columbia And Maryland." Mr. G[reeley] is Secretary. Its funds are mostly paid to [the] American Colonization Society. Mr. G[reeley] has been the great pillar of the cause of African Colonization—had he now abandoned or opposed this cause, it would have fallen—by this new organization his friends who are very numerous, especially at the South, are retained to the help of this world cause.

Mrs. Davis (sister of Mrs. McCloy) passed this house today on her way East. She has lived in Toledo, Ohio, a very pleasant lady—expresses much interest in and for the work of the Lord in the West.

Sept. 13. I have become acquainted with Mr. McCuen [*sic*]—a native of Greenfield, Saratoga Co. N[ew] York but moved to Canada when a small [102] boy—lost his parents—was a horse boy on the Welland Canal—had no education, when 18 years old could not read—learned blacksmith's trade, was converted and educated himself, and is a very intelligent man, of generally good judgment, of natural talent, has a fluent and ready command of the English language, has lectured on Temperance in Lockport, N[ew] York, Freeport and Galena, Ill. Has lived this summer with his brother on Tete Des Morts where [he] was sick. Has spent about a month in Mr. Parmely's[?] family. His wife (native of Canada) has been quite sick. They buried an infant child last week. Mr. McCuen is moving to Makoketa and will spend the winter with Mr. Chandler's family, near Doan's.

Sept. 19. Saw old Mr. Herrington last Sabbath. He was a native of N[ew] Hampshire near Keene, moved to Montpelier, Vt. His wife pious from her youth. Spent one year with his son near Bellevue (p. 25) and was very sick. Has a son in Burlington, Vt., some children in Ohio—is undecided where to live himself—seems to be a good simple-hearted, candid man, attended a 40 days protracted meeting of Mr. Burchard in [103] Vermont. Visited yesterday Capt. Silsbe[?], a man of very disagreeable appearance and manners (p. 43), gave him two

N[ew] York Observers, called at Mr. Sawtell's, Mrs. S[awtell] thinks she is a great deal better than most who profess religion and is well enough off. Called at Mr. Hawkin's who is living in Mr. Sawtell's old log house. [He is] from Mercer Co. Penn. Mrs. H[awkins] has been for three years a member of the Presbyterian church (O[ld] S[chool]), has nine children, William (aged 14) a pleasant boy. Attended last evening a prayer meeting at Mr. Knapp's. Mr. Whittemore (a brother of Mrs. K[napp]) was present, a Baptist Preacher from Maine arrived this week. Commenced preparing for the ministry rather late, studied at Helvor [*sic*] Academy and Baptist Seminary at West Thomaston, Maine. Too close application injured his health. [He is] of pleasant manners and good intelligence. His mind seems to be a good deal under the influence of religious truths—he designs settling in the county if Providence opens a prospect of usefulness before him, spent the afternoon with me.

Cottonville, Sept. 24. Spent the last Sabbath in Dubuque—enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Bissell. She was of the Lansing family in Lansingburg, N[ew] York, an intelligent [104] lady, of refined habits. An interesting family of children, Mary, Helen, Anna, and Henry. Mrs. B[issell] has generally Roman Catholic servants in her house. She had one who was kind hearted and attached to her family, but very ignorant. There having been at one time much talk about Mr. B[issell's] being opposed to the Papists, Mr. B[issell] asked this girl what the Bishop said in relation to her family—the girl somewhat reluctantly told her, that the Bishop said that Mrs. B[issell] was a good woman but he wished she was a Catholic—and the girl then asked Mrs. B[issell] if she would not read some of the Bishop's books if he would send them to her. It is plain that this idea could not have originated in the mind of this ignorant woman, but must have been suggested to her by the Bishop.

The Bishop calls on Mrs. B[issell] and always to see the children. Jno. Foley is a clerk with Mr. Bissell, a very steady and upright youth, and [in] religion [is a] Papist. Mr. Evans, a native of Wau [*sic*] N[ew] Hampshire clerks with Mr. Bissell.

On my return called on Mr. Carson and Foley who live on the East side of Flint Hill. Mrs. Foley was by [105] birth a Protestant, but now a bigoted Papist.

Called on Mr. Montague, native of Vermont, raised in West Hampton, Mass., moved to Chautauqua Co. N[ew] York, [is the] brother in law of Mr. Palmer at Andrew. A Baptist, good man—seemed interested in advancement of society—has considerable self-esteem and knows as much as anyone.

Sept. 26. Visited yesterday Mr. David Young (p. 24) (p. 64) a pleasant visit. John, the oldest boy was aged 15 in Feb. last. The excessive rains and freshets this season have hindered Mr. Young in building his mill. The water was at one time all over the bottom on which his house is built and to the middle of the lower story of his

mill. Mr. Elwood, a Methodist from Pennsylvania, carpenter, is working there, [he is] an intelligent young man.

Mr. Buck is a very amiable and interesting young man. His father in Pennsylvania [is] a very pious man in the Presbyterian church (N[ew] S[chool]). This young man is a hatter by trade [and] has a claim West of Gen. Cabbage's. Mr. Young has a brother John, a smart man, eloquent speaker, warm-hearted abolitionist, [who] desires to come West. Of a similar character is Mr. Davidson (in Ohio) a brother of Mrs. Young.

Mr. Whittemore (p. 103) preached here (Deacon Cotton's) last evening on Christian Character., [from] 2 Cor. 5:17.¹⁰⁴ His sermon [106] was neatly and systematically prepared and in good taste.

Sept. 28. Finished yesterday a sermon calculated for the latitude of our General Association. It is the first sermon I have written out since I came West. I notice the effects of my habit here in the carelessness of my style. Modes of expression which a year ago I would not have tolerated, now are spontaneously put on my paper. Still I experienced some gratification when the task was completed.

Brighton, Washington Co., I. T. Oct. 4, 1844. Mr. Whittemore (p. 103) preached for me last Sabbath at Andrew. An attendance of 40. Monday Sept. 30 left Maquoketa for meeting of General Association at this place, came by way of Alger's Ferry, Allen's Grove, Hickory Grove, (in the South end of which spent the night with Mr. Porter[?] member of Baptist Church in Davenport, from Muskingum Co. Ohio. [He is] an intelligent inquiring Christian. His sister was seriously injured in the hurricane in June (p. 83) the house (Mr. *Baker's*), she was in [danger of] being blown down and [at] *Blue Grass Point* and Bloomington where [I] enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Robbins. Bloomington is improving, much building going on. A meeting house for Br. Robbins' congregation [is] going up at [a] cost of 900 dollars [107] was introduced to Mr. Brownell. Wednesday morning (Oct. 2) started in company with Brs. Robbins and Hitchcock for this place, came by way of Fredonia, Columbus City, Louisa Co., and Washington. Mr. Lucas, delegate of the church in Bloomington, came along [he is] from Ohio, an intelligent and active Christian.

Fredonia is at the forks of the Cedar and Iowa rivers—where is [a] steam saw mill and ferry. Columbus City is two miles below on [the] prairie—a few good dwelling houses, but no trade, nothing to build up a town. Washington, the county seat of this county, is a pleasant prairie town. The Court was in session, became acquainted with Judge Williams,¹⁰⁵ a very sociable companionable man, full of talk—of very little dignity of character, polite and gentlemanly. I should judge had a good mind, and clear discernment of the relations of things. Was

¹⁰⁴II Corinthians 5:17. Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.

¹⁰⁵Joseph Williams, associate judge of the Supreme Court. *Vid.* Edward H. Stiles, *Recollections and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Early Iowa* (1916), pp. 37-45.

introduced to Mr. Hall,¹⁰⁶ lawyer of Mt. Pleasant, self-educated man, of no religious character, of high standing in his profession, a delegate to Convention for forming a State Constitution, [I] reached this place Thursday Oct 3 at 9½ A. M. when found many of my brethern assembled. Br. Gaylord [is the] Moderator of this Association. Resolutions were adopted on Sabbath School Librarians, Slavery, the Sabbath, the Political destinies of Christians, the establishment of a [108] newspaper (to Advocate the causes of Morality, Freedom, Education, Religion etc) and on the Bible cause.

An interesting discussion was held on withdrawing Church fellowship from slaveholders. Brs. J. A. Reed and Spaulding and Julius Field (agent of A[merican] Bible Society) [were] against such action.

Oct. 5. Report of the state of religion was attended to. 120 members in Church at Denmark, where [they] are erecting a brick meeting house. Br. A. Turner reported the death of Mr. Abner Kneeland[?] of fever about four weeks ago. Mr. Houghton (page 4) riding by with his wife one afternoon called at Mr. K's—went in, and tho told that Mr. K. was doing pretty well, found his extremities already cold. He seemed to be in [an] unconscious stupor altho on being aroused he recognized those around him. He died early the next morning. The Secretary of Mr. K. died about two years ago (Mr. Twombie), swearing and praying by turns on his death bed.

The infidel influence in Washington is declining. Mr. Sturgess[?] the delegate of the Church there is an interesting and intelligent young man, was a member of Wabash College with Mr. Flathers, has taught school. Mr. White, delegate of [the] Ch[urch] at Louisville, County seat of Wapello Co., [a] native of Amherst, Mass., lived at Alton and acquainted with Br. E. B. Turner, expects to teach a school this winter. [He is] an intelligent gentlemanly man.

[109] Br. Spaulding reports a [Fourier?] Association on the Des Moines in Mahaska Co. among whom he has preached once or twice.

Eddyville is the largest settlement in Wapello Co. where [there] is a neat meeting house erected by one man for any and all denominations. Mr. Woodworth of [the] Ch[urch] at Crawfordsville, a decided Anti Slavery man, from Warren Co., N[ew] York, where [he] was acquainted with the Wrights at Maquoketa.

Only one half of our Andover Company viz. E. Adams, Lane, Robbins, Spaulding, and myself are present.

Br. Jagger, [a] native of Southampton, Long Island, his daughter, who has unfortunately lost her reason, the wife of Dr. Burham, of [the] Danville Ch[urch] [is] a warm hearted Christian, and a brother of Rev. Mr. Gaylord, [a] native of Norfolk, Conn't. of church under [the] care of Dr. Emerson, now of Andover. Yesterday afternoon there was a Council held called for [the] installation of Br. Burnham¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶Jonathan C. Hall, together with four other delegates, attended the Constitutional Convention in Iowa City from October 1 to November 1, 1844.

¹⁰⁷Rev. Charles Burnham.

over the Church here. Br. B[urnham] was converted in 1927, he makes a faithful minister.

On the subject of a newspaper I thought one of a religious character to be sustained by our people in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Iowa desirable and feasible. But our brethren think we must have one peculiarly for Iowa and of a more general character, tho I doubt its success.

[The] Iowa College Association met and Rev. A. Turner, Agent, presented his report. In Boston he met with the friends of the Society for promoting Collegiate [110] and theological education in the West who advised the abandonment of the plan for establishing a College by a colony and lands, [sic] and then concentrating effort at some important point. The friends of that Society assured our Agent of its patronage so soon as we had started things in a proper train. Our College Association appointed E. Adams, A. Turner, and Boal a Committee on location.

Have enjoyed here the hospitalities of Mr. Washborn.¹⁰⁸ Mrs. W[ashborn] a very pleasant woman, [and is a] member of the Church here, has two boys, about 15. Mr. Beach, Mr. Waters, Mr. Hart, Moore, Bushnell and Ingham[?] are interesting families in the Church.

Cottonville, Oct. 15. On return from [the] General Association came thru Washington and attended (Oct. 8) [the] first Annual Meeting of the Iowa Anti Slavery Society. Aaron Street, Jr.,¹⁰⁹ President, of Salem, a Quaker, of plain unassuming manners, [and] Wm. Lewilling,¹¹⁰ Recording Secretary. Mr. Jessup, Assistant Secretary, both of Salem. Mr. Vincent,¹¹¹ minister of Seceder[?] Church in Washington, of prepossessing appearance, an able preacher, Mr. Anderson, member of Seceder Church lives $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of town. Mr. Balis, Quaker, from vicinity of Indianapolis, was present. There seemed to be the prospect of a harmonious and serviceable meeting.

[111] Came over dreary prairie to Iowa city (30 miles) crossing English river at McClun's mill. Called on Br. Woods¹¹² and took dinner. Attended session of the Convention for forming a Constitution. Mr. Leffler¹¹³ of Burlington presided with dignity and fairness, but few old men in the Convention. A large majority voted to lay on the table a resolution for having the meetings opened with prayer. There are some competent men in the Convention but the greater number are ignorant and poorly qualified.

Came up on the Military Road to Cascade (60 miles) where [I] addressed the Temperance Society and came to Makoketa by way of South Fork Mill where called on Mr. Cook's family.

Found Br. Woods at Iowa city very favorable to a union of Pres-

¹⁰⁸L. G. Washborn, and wife, Elizabeth.

¹⁰⁹Aaron Street, Jr., in March 1839 helped lay out the village of Salem and was the first postmaster.

¹¹⁰Also a Quaker.

¹¹¹Rev. George C. Vincent. *Vid.* Union Historical Company, *The History of Washington County, Iowa* (1880), p. 433.

¹¹²Dr. W. W. Wood of the New School Presbyterian Church.

¹¹³Shepherd Leffler. For biographical sketch, *vid.* Stiles, *op. cit.*, p. 119.

byterians and Congregationalists in Northern Iowa. Became acquainted there with Mr. Andrews, a young Scotchman, tailor, intelligent, warm hearted, Anti Slavery.

Association passed a vote requesting Gov. Chambers to appoint a day of thanksgiving, and in case he should not appoint one designating the last Thursday in December a day of thanksgiving. Association appointed me [112] delegate to General Convention of Wisconsin and Br. Hitchcock [as] substitute. A. Turner, E. Adams, and Salter were appointed to correspond with A. H. M. S. and desire the appointment of Rev. J. S. Clark (in case Mr. C. would consent) their agent in Iowa.

Oct. 18. It has snowed nearly all day—very cold for this season.

Oct. 30. The Northern Iowa Association met at Cascade Oct. 23d. In consequence of the non attendance of Dr. Woods nothing was done in relation to a union of Pres. and Cong. in Northern Iowa. Mr. Philip Bevan¹¹⁴ of Charleston was licensed to preach for six months. [The] 24th inst. came by Romish Church in the Irish settlement to Mr. Alexander's on Lytell's creek. Saw Mr. Brown, a young man from North of Ireland, where [he] was raised in a Presbyterian Church, seemed a good man, and is desirous of uniting with this Church.

With Br. Asa Turner commenced three days meeting on Friday evening at Andrew. People gave good attendance. Mr. Young and family and Mrs. Margaret Means united with this church. Mrs. Bradley,¹¹⁵ Caroline Davis, G.[?] Butterworth,¹¹⁶ Sarah Ann Cotton, Juntha[?] Hadley, Mr. Palmin's daughter and Robert Reed expressed themselves determined [113] to serve the Lord. There was much feeling in the congregation.

Sabbath afternoon I rode to see Mr. Rice but the Doctor (Clark)¹¹⁷ and his friends were unwilling that my conversation should be held with him, and yesterday I learned that he died on Monday morning. He had been a member of [the] Methodist Church in the East, became careless and worldly and then had thrown off the restraints of religion. Six Sabbaths ago I met him with Mr. Cheney's[?] boys as I was riding to meeting from Deacon Cotton's to Andrew. I invited them to go to meeting with me but they replied they were going to meeting at Montague's. I learned afterwards that they went to gather hickory nuts and that Rice in throwing a club into the tree strained himself and was seized with a pain in his side. He afterwards exposed himself, was laid upon a sick bed and is dead. Dr. calls his disease an ulceration of the liver.

Have enjoyed very much the visit of Br. Turner (p. 4). Familiar acquaintance with him has increased my appreciation of his worth.

Nov. 16. Visited Br. Holbrook this week who returned [on] 8th inst. from the East, he raised some 800 dollars [114] for the Church

¹¹⁴Vid. Philip D. Jordan, "Philip Bevan—Minor Poet of Ohio," in *The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, for April 1931.

¹¹⁵Mrs. Philip P. Bradley. Vid. Western Historical Company, *The History of Jackson County, Iowa* (1879), p. 725.

¹¹⁶Perhaps Nathaniel Butterworth.

¹¹⁷Dr. M. H. Clark, said to be the first resident physician of Andrew.

in Dubuque, expenses about 150 dollars. He has a call to settle with Ch[urch] at Mineral Point, the A. H. M. S. advise his remaining in Dubuque.

Dec. 4. We had four days [of] cold weather commencing on the 23rd November. Have observed Monthly Concert and much interest has been manifested, have sustained for the past few weeks a weekly prayer meeting.

The land sales advertised for January next are causing much excitement. Settlers are clubbing together to protect one another in claims of half a section, if they make out in this the effort will be to keep out settlers and prevent, or postpone the time of a good settlement. Rev. Horace Eaton, Baptist, aged 33, from N[ew] Hampshire, studied at N. Hampton Baptist Seminary, has preached in Bedford, N. H., came into this neighborhood this month, of pleasant manners [and] solid substantial character, [has] been three years in the ministry.

Dec. 13. Observed yesterday as a day of national Thanksgiving, according to recommendation of Gov. Chambers.¹¹⁸

J. Billiom[?] became acquainted with Mr. Trott [115] from Boston, a descendent on his mother's side from Gov. Winslow, (where attended Old South Church) and N[ew] York where was member [for] eight years of Central Presbyterian Church. An active intelligent man and may become a useful one. Mrs. Trott, an intelligent lady, daughter of Mr. Whitney, Keeper of public house at Niagara Falls. She is a Universalist. Is rather close and I fear will not be popular in the west.

Visited Dec. 21st Mr. Harris on Farmer's creek. He was a native of Bridgton, N[ew] Jersey. His mother an Episcopalian. [He] has lived in Missouri and near Galena, came into this country in the fall of 1834 and settled on what is now Mr. Boone's claim. Indians were thick, he had no neighbor nearer than Mr. Baker one mile from Bellevue. Mr. Harris and Mr. J. S. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Potter are elders in this Church. They have over one hundred members. Mr. Harris seems to have much of the spirit of Christianity, a kind disposition, an active inquiring mind, preaches every Sabbath.

Jan. 8, 1845. The Maquoketa Temperance Society held its annual meeting Jan. 1. It now embraces about 100 members, [with] H. G. Haskill, President, W[illiam] S[alter], Secretary. It was voted to petition the County Commissioners to grant no licenses for a grocery for any sum less than one hundred dollars as authorized by law. I circulated a petition of a similar character about Andrew and got some fifty subscribers. The grocery keepers [116] were offended thinking their craft in danger and have got up a remonstrance.

A Baptist Ch[urch] was organized at Andrew [on] January 5 by Rev. H. Eaton consisting of nine members. Deacon Montague and wife, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Knapp, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Mark and three others, [were present]. Mr. Harding was present, [he is] a Baptist Preacher who lives S. W. of Bellevue.

¹¹⁸*Vid.* Shambaugh, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 309-310.

[On] Jan. 6 a meeting was held in Andrew of citizens of the county for the protection of one another of claims of half sections of land until 1848. There was a large collection of people and a deep intention manifested in securing possession of their lands.

Jan. 19. There has been great excitement thru this county the past week. Many of the settlers were on this road or about being on the road for Dubuque, but on Tuesday news came that the land sales were indefinitely postponed. Many are disappointed, some are glad. I regret the postponement because this excitement will all have to be gone over with again, the settlement and improvement of this country will be retarded.

Feb. 5. Visited Mrs. Reed (Mrs. Van Horn (p. 27). She married [117] last summer, and being disappointed, I fear, and sick, her mind has lost its proper balance. Very melancholy case. Visited in the Buckeye settlement. They have a good school there this winter taught by Mr. Hunter from Cortland Co. N[ew] York, who is a Methodist. His parents [are] O[ld] S[chool] Presbyterians and live up Deep creek. There are ten schools kept in Jackson Co. this winter. Visited Mrs. McFarland who is living in Jno. Jonas' house on Copper creek at his diggings. She was [a] member of [the] O[ld] S[chool] Pres[byterian] Ch[urch] in Alleghany Co. Penn.

On this Prairie six miles beyond Dunham's visited Mr. Hall from Jackson Co., Mich., and from Vermont, and his son in law Mr. Richardson. There will probably be a settlement about them on the head of Sugar creek in a few years. Mr. H[all] was brought up among Congregationalists and desires to have meetings.

Visited Cascade last week. Found Br. Turner rejoicing in the conversion of sinners. This work commenced on Whitewater where was a powerful awakening. The revival obtained on Bowen's prairie, but none in town were converted, tho there were cases of awakening. Br. Holbrook's preaching was in [118] power. Two[?] Mr. Pate and wives, Mr. McGinty and Mrs. Boyd united with the Church on profession. Mr. McG[inty] promises to be a stable useful man. Mrs. Jemsha Jackson united with the Ch[urch] by letter from [the] Ch[urch] in Dubuque. She was [a] member of Brainerd Ch[urch], N[ew] York, a lovely woman, bright, intelligent, and of apparently living piety. Mr. Jackson [is] a pleasant affable Kentuckian. They live on the South Fork in Delaware Co.—fifteen miles from Cascade. Mr. J[ackson] says there is a good chance for a large settlement about them, there being timber and water power.

Mrs. Leek united by letter from [a] Ch[urch] in Ann Arbor, Mich. She is a sister of Mr. W. S. Brown, lately of Andrew and Judge of Probate of this county. Mr. Leek is a very wicked man.

Mr. Livingston of Upper Scotch Settlement from [the] Red river froze to death on [the] prairie Friday[?] last, above Cascade. He was of intemperate habits.

Came home yesterday by way of Saw Mill where they are doing

considerable business and about laying off a town to be called "Canton".

Br. Turner cautioned me some blunders of rhetoric and elocution into which I [119] have fallen, Oh [*sic*] tempora! O mores!

Feb. 27. Bishop Loras of Dubuque told Mr. Hubbill of Charleston that if he would give his son who is idiotic in mind and helpless in body, aged 10, to the Church he would cure him but that if he should take him away from the Church his diseases would return. How disgraceful [is] the attempt to promote superstition in this 19th century.

Visited [on] Feb. 10 Mr. Gray at Savannah. He came there last fall, was a member of Genessee Presbytery, N[ew] York. Was opposed to ecclesiastical action against Oberlinism for which was regarded by some as a Perfectionist. Is Anti Slavery. Has lectured on Temperance with Sewell's plates. Says that Dr. Lord when in N[ew] S[chool] Presbytery was the leader of action against Oberlinism. Mr. G[ray's] health is rather feeble. His wife [is] a pleasant lady. Prospect at Savannah is not very encouraging.

Mr. Bevan at Charleston thinks of studying entirely, and of moving into town which Br. Emerson recommends.

The ice went out of the Mississippi at Charleston [on] Feb. 19th.

Deacon J. Jenny[?] called on me this morning. He is [a] member of Br. Adam's Ch[urch] in Davenport, was from Chester, [120] Vermont. An intelligent man. Apparently of sterling character.

March 1. The past has been a very mild winter, but few cold days—no snow of any consequence. It was predicted last fall from the number of bears [or beans?] that it would be a cold winter.

The following schools have been kept in this county this winter, at Maquoketa by Mr. White and Mr. Stern[?],¹¹⁹ in [the] South Settlement by Mr. Mears, Burleroin[?] S[chool] H[ouse] by Mr. Davis, Copper creek by Mr. Hunter, Charleston by Mr. McIntyre, Bellevue by Mr. Anson Herrington, Andrew by Mr. Hindman, Farmer's creek by Mr. Tyson, in the Forks by Macaulay, Germain's S[chool] H[ouse] by Mr. Whittemore, ten schools.

The first steamboat at Dubuque this season was thru March 1st. (p. 47)

March 20. Visited Br. Holbrook last week. There is a little interest in a few minds in the claims of religion. He expected Rev. Z. Eddy of Mineral P't. to preach for him this week. This church is about erecting a house of worship at [a] cost of 2000 dollars—came here [on the] 15th thru a snowstorm as [121] far as Deacon Cotton's—rode to Dewitt last Sabbath morning, administered the ordinance of Baptism to Mrs. Frances Work [and] returned yesterday which was a very severe and blustering day.

March 24. On Thursday last after attending the funeral of Mr. Marshall a newspaper came from Bellevue informing me of the death of Mrs. Jennings (p. 38). Mrs. J[ennings] was from Burlington, Ver-

¹¹⁹Mr. Steen was disliked and taught only about a month.

mont, aged 22 in July last. She came here in Nov. 1843 in the bloom of health. She possessed a firm person, an intelligent mind, a kind heart and engaging manners. She was lovely and pleasant in her life. She was an affectionate wife. There were but few females in the county I esteemed more highly. She felt most interested in and sympathized with my efforts. She gave promise of leading a useful life. But God has called her into the eternal world. She left a little son now three months old. She died of cranial[?] debility. She suffered from ague and fever last fall, took cold after her confinement and gradually sunk away. Her friends and myself thought she would recruit with the return of warm weather but God destroys the hopes of man. The Doctor's cross is very great and Bellevue seems to hold but [122] little of any worth now that she is taken away. I saw her about the middle of February. We came into this County about the same time. She is taken, I am left.

March 28. Attended Mr. Howe's funeral at Bellevue yesterday. He was present at Mrs. Jennings's funeral on Friday last and seemed as fair to live as any one present. He was a man of bad habits which had subjected him to attacks of pleurisy. This was his fourth attack. He was under the influence of liquor when attacked. By nature he was a kind, clever, smart man. but [he] destroyed his property and character by intemperance. He left a wife and two small children.

April 8. Visited Tete Des Morts [on] March 31st. Called at Stevens; Mrs. S[tevens] [is] a daughter of Cheney. Says she is a Restorationist, a conceited woman. Had an interesting conversation with Mr. Potter. He seems to be converted, he is naturally diffident, he engaged in prayer. His two boys, Nelson and Philip, need education. Visited Mr. Milner[?], brought up in Ch[urch] of England, his wife formerly a Methodist, but now disaffected, [and also visited] Mr. Brown's and Kelley's family. Mr. K[elley] recently [123] lost his only boy. His children have all been sick with scarlet fever. Mr. K[elley] [is] a sister of Mr. Potter. Mr. P[otter] [is] from Floyd, Oneida Co., N[ew] York. [I] visited Galena [on the] 2nd inst. when [I] gave [a] lecture on Education—made the acquaintance of Mr. Geo. F. Magoun¹²⁰ from Bath, Maine, graduate of Bowdoin, studied Theology at Andover and N[ew] Haven. Mr. M[agoun] has made himself well acquainted in the cause of Education and is enthusiastically interested in its advancement, is a man of warm, ardent feelings, clear understanding, benevolent soul and Christian affections—a great addition to our moral and religious influence in this region. I trust Divine Providence will open a wide door of usefulness to him. [I] became acquainted with Mr. French, a gentlemanly, intelligent Frenchman, has been engaged in Teaching 30 years. A Catholic—says the Romanists would rather not have the Bible read in schools, because it will be making it too common a book, but that if the Bible be in schools that the children read the

¹²⁰Rev. George F. Magoun, author of *Asa Turner and His Times*. Vid. Douglass, *op. cit. passim*.

Douay[?] version. Mr. French is an exceedingly polite gentleman. I shall [124] be glad to propend[?] his acquaintance.

Took tea with Mr. Bitter in Galena. He is a native of Saco, Maine, and owns town property at Bellevue, [and he] desires [the] establishment of a Congregational Church there, for which [he] offers to give a lot for House of worship.

April 14. The last month has been very dry and pleasant, no rain for four weeks, fine showers this afternoon.

Alonzo Spaulding has I trust been lately brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. He appears humble and prayerful and determined to live as becomes a child of God. The name of the Lord be praised.

April 17. Mr. Barnett has been in to see me this evening—raised in Washington Co., Vermont near Montpelier, aged 26, thinks he was converted seven years ago and united with Methodist Church in which [he] was brought up, is a serious minded industrious young man, lived in Apple River diggings some months, came into this neighborhood last fall. He gives promise of usefulness.

April 21. Visited Sabbath School in South Settlement yesterday afternoon, 36 scholars present, a pressing want of Teachers.

[125] May 3. Visited [the] 1st instant a mill site three (2½) miles below Doam's, where on [the] South side of Maquoketa the bluff comes to the river and on the north side there is a bank four feet above highest water, in company with Gen. McDonald and Thos. Cox. (p. 29) [It will take] considerable labor to put in a secure dam. There is a large body of iron ore two miles north near Watkins. Mr. Watkins was raised near Richmond, Virginia, lived in Westbury[?], at St. Charles, Missouri. Drinks badly at times.

May 5. Yesterday [was] a very beautiful Sabbath [and I] had a congregation of 60 in the morning. A Educational meeting this evening which was addressed by Mr. Decatur.

May 10. Northern Iowa Association (p. 14) met at Albany, Whiteside Co., Illinois, 6th inst.—a very interesting and profitable meeting. In crossing the Mississippi [we] were in imminent peril of being drowned in consequence of high winds and waves and leaky boat. If it had not been [for] the Lord who was on our side we should have dwelt in silence. Br. A. B. Hitchcock makes a good business moderator. Became acquainted with Mr. Smith of Lyndon, was from Otsego Co., N[ew] York and Oberlin, [126] a plain, practical, common sense, clear mind, an interesting speaker, rather opinionated.

May 29. Returned last evening from a missionary tour round the county, visited twenty-five families.

Mrs. Forbes on Brush creek, one mile from Andrew, has a brother, Mr. Trowbridge, a Baptist minister settled at Beloit, W[isconsin] T[erritory]. She was brought up in [the] Pres[byterian] Church. Mr. T[rowbridge], a native of Vermont, [was] one of the earliest settlers in [the] neighborhood of Chicago.

Mr. Trott, in digging a cellar by [the] side of his store in Bellevue, struck upon a skeleton. The teeth were in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Rudolph's[?] mother on Brush creek is entirely blind. She lost the use of one eye some thirteen years ago and of the other five years ago, is 63 years old, [and] a native of Germany. His wife is [a] member of Seceder Church, and was in childhood at school with Mr. Vincent (p. 110).

Mr. Vaughn, [is a] native of Virginia, [and] his wife of East Tennessee, [and] neither of them can read, have no Bible.

June 2. I had yesterday in the afternoon a very interesting union meeting of the three Sabbath Schools (the one at Mr. Doan's, this place, and Bloomfield) at Mr. Sam'l Wrights. There were 111 scholars present. They were generally attentive and seemed interested. The meeting [127] was a very encouraging one. There were altogether about 200 persons present. I preached on the 5th commandment. Presents were distributed to the children.

June 4. Visited yesterday afternoon the site of an Indian village or council fire on the south bank of the Maquoketa $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile below the mouth of Mill creek—situated on a high level bank. Saw a number of holes probably used for burying corn, there were indications that fire had been in one of the holes as there were cinders on its sides. Mr. Decatur supposed that the Indians had used these holes for baking, thus making a fire on stones and then baking their meat upon the hot stones as in an oven. We picked up a stone cut very much in the shape of a large axe. There were a number of cedar posts in the ground

placed so as to make a triangle thus . . . in which mayhap some important council was once held. The burnt stones at one side showed us where the fire had been. There are also indications of an Indian town on the other side of the river. How few memorials the savage leaves behind him.

Detroit, Michigan. June 21, 1845. Left Deacon Cotton's on my route hither June 11th. At Galena fell in with Rev. S. [or L?] H. [128] Hayes of Frankfort, Maine with whom I was formerly acquainted at Bangor. He is of amiable disposition, clear and tasteful mind, and warm heart. It was good to meet an old friend in that new world. Also [fell in] with Rev. S. Thurston, Searsport, Me., where he has been settled 20 years, a warm hearted, kind feeling man, an easy affluent writer and speaker, and with Rev. Wm. Atwater[?] of Middlebury, Conn't, a good sober man. Their Company was very delightful and entertaining, besides relieving the tedium of travelling. At Chicago became acquainted with Rev. R. W. Patterson, has a smirk on his face, a man of clear logical mind, decided in his Presbyterian preferences. Had a very pleasant company on the voyage from Chicago to this place. Dr. Lindsley preached one evening, and one evening we had [an] Educational address. Rev. T. M. [or W?] Hopkins of Racine, W[isconsin]

T[erritory] has many correct views, is opinionated, remarked to me that he thought the Convention in Wisconsin would, as the country grew, resolve themselves into their original distinctive organizations. The subject of establishing a religious paper at Chicago under [the] care of Rev. Mr. Wilkin (formerly of the Watchman of the Valley, and of the Hudson Observer) was discussed. The general feeling is that such a paper is needed and might be sustained.

I am generally pleased with the deliberations [129] of the Convention. Rev. A. T. Hopkins is one of the most promising men, he is aged 40, heard him preach, has an animated style, rapid delivery, he is much interested in and properly awake to the cause of academical Education in the West. Dr. Lindsley of Marietta College is of lovely spirit, a prudent practical mind. Dr. Beecher is full of courage and hope. Prof. Stode is rather dogmatic, a man of wonderful activity and energy. Dr. Berman has got a hobby in his hymn book, "The Church Psalmist" on the merits of which he dilated before the Convention, in very bad taste, as I thought. He is a most accomplished Christian minister of dignity and grace in style and manners, of remarkably well balanced mind on all subjects, but that of his hymn book. Mr. Basset and Mr. Backus[?] made some rather injudicious remarks on slavery, and yet I could hardly blame their intemperate expressions on so dreadful an evil. Mr. Blanchard¹²¹ of Cincinnati is a promising man—he is one of the foremost in the Anti Slavery enterprise, is an earnest enthusiastic speaker. Mr. Hallock, Superintendent of the Sabbath School in [the] Pres[byterian] Ch[urch] of Detroit, [is] an excellent devoted man, has been the superintendent for many years. [I] met with Mrs. Raymond, daughter of Capt. Mash[?] of Norwalk, Conn't and her mother.

Enjoyed in Detroit the hospitality of Mr. King's family. [130] Mrs. K[ing] [is] an affectionate kind lady. The little daughter Jane [is] an interesting child.

In Buffalo [I] visited in Mr. Hopkin's family. Miss Jane Brush[?] is affianced to Br. Turner. She possesses a cultivated mind, an amiable disposition, excellent judgment, warm heart and unites many excellent qualities in character. She promises to be an inestimable blessing to Br. T[urner] and to our moral and religious strength in Iowa. In Albany [I] called on Miss Stone, [a] cousin to Miss Brush.

N[ew] York. [I] arrived home Wednesday morning, July 2. Found all well and desire to be grateful to the Great Preserver of Men.

Nov. 12, 1845. Visited Mr. Smith (his wife an aunt of Calvin Davis) who is living in Mr. Fletcher's[?] house. Mr. and Mrs. S[mith] were

¹²¹Rev. Jonathan Blanchard (1811-1892) was graduated from Middlebury College in 1832, taught at Plattsburg Academy, studied at Andover and Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati. In 1838 he was ordained pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church there, and in 1845 he was elected president of Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, and in 1860 became president of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. He was a strong temperance advocate and a violent abolitionist. *Vid. Dictionary of American Biography.*

members of a Congregational Church in Wolcott, Vermont in a neighborhood burnt over with Millerism.

Dec. 3. Visited this week Mrs. Macloy, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Haines, Mr. Ninnes[?] Mr. Estebrook.

Nov. 1, 1845. The subscription for me at Andrew amounts to \$35.—at Makoqueta to \$54.50. The two Churches ask for me from the A. H. M. S. [the sum of] \$310.50. The application [was] forwarded to Br. Reed [on] Dec. 29th.

Jan. 1, 1846. I preached 146 sermons the last year, 10 of them funeral sermons.

EMIGRATION

Emigrants are flocking to the West by scores, by hundreds and by thousands. We understand that boats from the Ohio River come into Saint Louis literally crowded with families seeking new homes on the western prairies. From Saint Louis many go up the Missouri River to settle in the Platte country, a few up the Illinois, and after dropping off at the various inviting places on the upper Mississippi, many reach our place and locate in town, or go back into the country. We are glad to see them coming. An industrious population is all that is required to make Iowa one of the richest countries in the world.—*Bloomington (Muscatine) Herald*, April 28, 1843. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

THE COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF IOWA

BY MYRTLE BEINHAEUER

As every student knows, wealth was measured in terms of land in the olden days and it is little wonder that a milling swarm of people rushed westward and into Iowa to stake claims when that territory was officially opened for settlement on June 1, 1833. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, farmers all joined the caravans in search of what to them was the most valuable of all resources, land, and it was only natural that they immediately began to improve modes of cultivation and methods of marketing their products.

Almost as soon as Iowa Territory was created, the attention of the landowner was turned to the problem of improving his status. The first hint of agricultural organization in Iowa came on December 19, 1838, when the First Legislative Assembly enacted a law entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Agricultural Societies." This statute provided that twenty or more persons of a county might incorporate as an agricultural society to encourage agriculture and stock raising by awarding prizes for "articles, animals, modes of husbandry or other improvements of any kind connected with agriculture or domestic mechanism." It further stated that these societies could hold real estate to the amount of \$1,000 for a period of six months and that the proceeds from the sale of the real estate were to be used in awarding premiums.¹

However, the inhabitants of Iowa did not take advantage of the privilege of organizing under this law, so four years later the Legislative Assembly provided for the formation of a territorial society with the same duties, privileges, and organization as the county societies. This same statute authorized the establishment of township societies under the same conditions. It further provided for an appropriation of \$1,200 to be divided among the county societies in the following manner:

¹*Laws of Iowa Territory, 1838-1839, pp. 241-43.*

Clayton, \$30; Clinton, \$20; Cedar, \$30; Dubuque, \$70; Des Moines, \$140; Henry, \$80; Jones, \$20; Jackson, \$35; Van Buren, \$140; Johnson, \$35; Linn, \$30; Lee, \$140; Louisa, \$45; Muscatine, \$45; Scott, \$55; Washington, \$35; Jefferson, \$60; and the Iowa Territorial Agricultural Society, \$200.²

However, even this appropriation and the legislation permitting the organization of such societies did not seem sufficient to promote their growth. At least organizations did not come into existence at this time. Consequently, the Legislative Assembly on January 13, 1843, in a third attempt to entice the tillers of the soil to organize, enacted a measure entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Agricultural and Domestic Manufacturing." Following the general plan of the preceding laws, this statute likewise provided that twenty or more persons of a county could form an agricultural society with annual dues of five dollars. It also specified that the business of organization was to be in the hands of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors. According to this act, the society was permitted to own land, not exceeding \$1,000 in value, for a period of twelve months of less and, in return for this privilege, it was to offer annual premiums for the improvement of the breed of animals, for the introduction, raising, and preserving of trees, and for promoting agricultural and household manufacturing. The money derived from the real estate could be used only in paying these premiums.³

This law was first taken advantage of approximately nine years later when, on January 24, 1852, the Jefferson County Agricultural Society was founded. This organization was followed in rapid succession by the creation of a large number of similar societies. The following table shows the rapidity of organization of county societies to the close of the year 1857.⁴

County	Date of organization
Jefferson	January 24, 1852
Wapello	January 24, 1852
Van Buren	March 9, 1852
Mahaska	March 15, 1852
Lee	Summer, 1852

²*Ibid.*, 1842, Ch. 126.

³*Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa*, Ch. 6.

⁴Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1857, pp. 191-458.

Henry	October 13, 1852
Des Moines	October, 1852
Monroe	1853
Washington	1853
Polk	May 28, 1853
Davis	July 9, 1853
Allamakee	July 20, 1853
Scott	August, 1853
Poweshiek	1855
Warren	1855
Delaware	June 10, 1855
Linn	Summer, 1855
Jasper	September 3, 1855
Iowa	1856
Dallas	April 9, 1856
Marion	June 14, 1856
Mills	September 20, 1856
Hardin	April 11, 1857
Jones	April 11, 1857
Keokuk	April 11, 1857
Decatur	May 4, 1857
Clinton	May 7, 1857
Boone	October 31, 1857
Black Hawk	} All had an Agricultural Society by 1857, but the exact date of organiza- tion is not given in the annual report which these societies sent to the state society.
Bremer	
Cedar Valley	
Clark	
Clayton	
Dubuque	
Lucas	
Madison	
Marshall	

As this chart indicates, by 1857 thirty-five county societies had been organized. It is interesting to notice that the societies were located in all parts of the state and were not confined to any particular vicinity. From the above table it would seem that Wapello and Jefferson Counties were organized simultaneously, and the report of 1857 states that they were created on the same day, but Jefferson County claims the honor of having the oldest organization and its claim is recognized by sister societies.

As has already been seen, the Legislative Assembly encouraged the creation of these societies and, even before they were organized, appropriated \$1,200 for their use. Therefore, it does not seem strange that these county agricultural societies were given

state aid within a very short time after their organization. In January, 1853, a legislative act enabled any county society organized in accordance with the law of 1843 to draw \$200 from the state.⁵ In 1855 "An Act to Encourage Agriculture in Johnson County" was passed. This statute permitted the county judge to draw from the state an amount equal to one-third of the 1853 poll tax of that county for the use of the Johnson County Agricultural Society, provided that society held an annual fair.⁶ However, this law was repealed in 1866.⁷ By 1857 any society offering annual premiums for the improvement of stock, tillage of crops, implements, and mechanical fabrics and regulating the premiums so that the small as well as the large farmer could compete was entitled to a state appropriation equal to any sum it raised less than \$200.⁸ Again in 1868 a law was enacted stating that, when a county or district agricultural society, composed of one or more counties, raised any sum through membership fees, it should be entitled to an equal amount, not to exceed \$200, from the state.⁹ These state appropriations were continued, with alterations, from time to time until by 1919 any society filing a report with the secretary of agriculture was allowed 70% of the first \$1,000 and 60% of all subsequent amounts in excess of \$1,000 paid for premiums, but no single society was to be given over \$1,500.¹⁰ In 1921 the percentage was changed to 80% of the first \$1,000, 70% of the second \$1,000, 60% of the third \$1,000, and 10% of all over the third \$1,000 worth of premiums awarded, with a maximum appropriation of \$2,000.¹¹ By 1929 the state legislature appropriated, for each year of the biennium beginning July 1, \$160,000¹² to be used as aid in staging county fairs which these societies held annually offering premiums for the best grain, livestock, and implements exhibited.

A good example of the early fairs can be found in the following account of the Louisa County Fair of 1853: "The fourth annual exhibition was held at Wapello October 5 and 6. The

⁵*Laws of Iowa*, 1852-54, Ch. 45.

⁶*Ibid.*, 1855, Ch. 41.

⁷*Ibid.*, 1864-66, Ch. 40.

⁸*Ibid.*, 1856-1857, Ch. 188.

⁹*Ibid.*, 1868, Ch. 136.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 1919, Ch. 175, Sec. 3.

¹¹*Ibid.*, 1921, Ch. 264, Sec. 3.

¹²*Ibid.*, 1929, Ch. 287, Sec. 16.

first day witnessed the exhibition of livestock; the second, fruits, vegetables, and farm produce.

"The horses were superior to those shown at Burlington the week before. Not a sheep was shown. One would think the present high price would stimulate wool growing in this State, especially in Louisa County, where range is so large."¹³

This report gives an idea of the type of information disseminated by the societies. They compared the breeds of livestock shown at the various fairs and made comments and suggestions for improving the status of the farmer.

An idea of the premiums offered might also be gleaned from the following list offered that same year at Wapello:

Product	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
Stallion	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$1.00
Brood Mare	5.00	3.00	1.00
Saddle Horse	5.00	3.00	1.00
Colt	5.00	3.00	1.00
Bull	4.00	3.00	2.00
Cow	4.00	3.00	2.00
Calf	2.00	1.00	None
Hogs	4.00	None	None
Corn	5.00 for the greatest yield per acre. ¹⁴		

From the time of the founding of the first county society in 1852, these organizations were well received by the people of Iowa and were very popular. From 1852 to 1900, the date at which the State Agricultural Society ceased functioning, reports show that the number of these societies steadily increased except during the Civil War period when there was a decided decline. However, shortly after the close of the war, the societies were stronger and more numerous than ever. Interest in the activities of these organizations grew along with their enhanced numbers. More people attended the annual fairs and more premiums were offered. It is interesting to note that during a period of depression, as that of 1873, the number of societies increased while the total membership and the receipts diminished, but the amount of premiums awarded was greater. The following chart shows the development of the county societies in number, receipts, and premiums offered:

¹³*Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, 1853, pp. 123-24.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, 1853, p. 125.

Year	No. Reporting	Members	Receipts	Premiums
1852	7			
1857	35			
1861	54			
1867	45	11,333	\$ 25,477	\$ 18,180
1871	82	34,582	120,270	67,597
1875	86	20,101	106,581	75,934
1879	94	27,664	118,351	85,864
1883	93	47,386	155,152	
1887	101	37,645	176,956	130,295
1890	111	36,173	240,148	160,462
1893	115	32,778	237,539	164,285
1896	109		237,340	135,260
1899	101		279,996	141,299 ¹⁵

A short time after the launching of the county societies the people of Iowa felt the need of a state organization. Accordingly, October 13, 1853, the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, upon motion of C. W. Slagle, passed a resolution to take "immediate steps to effect the organization of a state agricultural society, and try to have said society hold its first annual exhibition at Fairfield in October, 1854."¹⁶

In issuing the call for other societies to join the project, the Jefferson officials stated that "There is no free state in the Union save Iowa, in which there is not a state agricultural society organized and in successful operation and they have recently been organized in most of the Southern States."¹⁷

The proposal attracted favorable public comment and, in response to the suggestion offered, it was arranged to hold a meeting at Fairfield to consider the proposition. An extract from one of the Iowa papers of that period illustrates the interest shown in the proposal: "A number of counties have appointed delegates to attend the Fairfield meeting. No doubt the State will support the Society."¹⁸

A meeting to form such an organization was held at the Fairfield Courthouse December 28, 1853. Five counties were represented at this time: Henry, Van Buren, Wapello, Lee, and Jefferson. The delegates elected D. P. Inskeep of Wapello County

¹⁵It is impossible to make this chart complete because information contained in the annual reports is incomplete. However, the table is as full as existing data permit.

¹⁶Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1854, p. 485.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, 1854, p. 486.

¹⁸*Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, 1853, p. 171.

chairman of the meeting and D. Sheward of Jefferson County secretary.¹⁹

The first work of the convention was the drafting of a constitution. A motion was made and adopted stating that a committee consisting of one person from each of the county societies represented undertake this task, but, in spite of this resolution, Henry County had two men, Thomas Siveter and J. W. Frazier, on the committee along with D. L. Huyett of Jefferson County, Josiah Hinkle of Lee County, and Timothy Day of Van Buren County. This group of men chose J. M. Shaffer of Jefferson County as their secretary.²⁰

This committee succeeded in framing a constitution which served the society without amendment during its lifetime of forty-six years. The constitution was very brief. It provided for naming the organization the "Iowa State Agricultural Society." Any person interested in the improvement of agriculture and paying an annual due of one dollar was eligible to membership. The constitution further provided for the five ordinary officers: a president; a vice president; a treasurer, whose duties were to keep the funds, report the financial conditions of the society at least once a year, and who was to give a bond of \$3,000; a corresponding secretary, who was to carry on communication with the various county organizations, state societies, and individuals; and a recording secretary.

The general management of the society was vested in a board of control, consisting of the president and vice president of the State Society and three directors from each county society. In addition to shaping the policies of the State Society, this board was to have charge of the distribution of seed, books, and plants. It was also to publish and disseminate any information which it considered of value to the farmers of Iowa.

The third group of executives, as provided by the constitution of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, was the managers. This body was composed of three representatives from each county organization. The managers assisted in the management of the State Society and were the medium of communication between the Board of Control and other state and county societies, that

¹⁹Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1854, p. 488.

²⁰*Ibid.*, 1854, p. 488.

is, it was through this group that the various state and county organizations exchanged ideas. For the year October 1853 to October 1854 the managers were:

Lee County—Arthur Bridgman, R. Brackett, and J. Hinkle.

Van Buren County—Timothy Day, Dr. [John D.] Elbert, William Campbell.

Henry County—Thomas Siveter, A. Lapham, J. W. Frazier.

Jefferson County—P. L. Huyett, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle.

Wapello County—Richard Warden, General Ramsey, Uriah Biggs.

Mahaska County—Wm. McKinley, Sr., Jno. White, M. T. Williams.

Polk County—Dr. [Thomas K.] Brooks, Thomas Mitchell, Wm. McKay.

Des Moines County—J. F. Tallant, A. K. Avery, G. Nerly.

Louisa County—Geo. Key, Francis Springer, J. Marshall.

Muscataine County—J. H. Wallace, James Weed, John A. Parvin.

Dubuque County—W. Y. Lovill, V. McCraney, L. Langworthy.

Johnson County—R. H. Sylvester, LeGrand Byington, C. Saunders.

Scott County—J. A. Burchard, J. Thorington, L. Summers.²¹

The final article of the constitution provided for its amendment. This document could be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members attending the annual meeting of the State Society, but, before any action could be taken, a two months' notice of the proposed amendment had to be given through the newspapers of Iowa.²²

The election of officers for the coming year was the next important task of the convention. Thomas Clagett, Lee County, was chosen president; D. P. Inskeep, Wapello County, vice president; J. M. Shaffer, Jefferson county, recording secretary; C. W. Slagle, Jefferson County, corresponding secretary; and W. B. Chamberlain, Des Moines County, treasurer.²³ There was a variety of occupations represented in this group of men who were chosen to guide the State Agricultural Society through its first year of life. The president was a lawyer and journalist, the vice president and treasurer were merchants, and the recording secretary was a physician, while the corresponding secretary was a lawyer.²⁴ This shows that not only were the farmers themselves interested in promoting their own welfare, but that all the people of Iowa were anxious to further the chief industry of the

²¹*Ibid.*, 1854, p. 491.

²²*Ibid.*, 1854, pp. 489-90 (Constitution of Iowa State Agricultural Society).

²³*Ibid.*, 1854, p. 491.

²⁴Ross, "Origin of the State Fair" in the *Palimpsest*, Vol. X, p. 277.

state and so increase its wealth and offer better advantages to its citizens. In fact, it shows the absence of farmers in the position of leadership of a society which really belonged to them and was created for their benefit. The only justification for the choice of men engaged in other occupations to the executive positions of an organization for the benefit of a vast number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is that these men were products of the farm and knew the needs of the farmers as well as those actively engaged in farming.

Before the convention adjourned it passed a resolution "to memorialize the legislature for pecuniary aid to further permanent establishment of the State Agricultural Society."²⁵ Apparently, however, this resolution was never presented to the General Assembly because neither the journals of the House nor the Senate reveal the reception of such a petition.

It was stated in the constitution that the first fair was to be held at Fairfield October 25-27, 1854.²⁶ Later there was no thought of changing this decision nor did interest in the plan lag. Consequently when, early in 1854, President Clagett requested all officers of the organization to meet at Fairfield June 6 to arrange a list of premiums, all responded and they decided upon awards totaling \$1,100. The first Iowa State Fair was held as scheduled. The fairground consisted of a six-acre tract surrounded by a ten-foot board fence. The attendance was between seven and ten thousand persons. The first day the stock was exhibited; the second day, birds, machinery, and produce. The feature of the second day was the show of the equestriennes. It was a very spectacular exhibition with the ladies doing their most daring stunts of side riding, bareback riding, and straight riding. The spectators were very enthusiastic. However, the judges failed to give the prize to the favorite of the day and, after the decision was made known, the audience expressed its disapproval by presenting an impromptu purse to the rider of its choice.

On the third day a business meeting was held. Officers were elected for the ensuing year and the treasurer reported on the financial condition of the society. This report showed that the

²⁵Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1854, p. 9.

²⁶*Ibid.*, 1854, p. 491.

fair cost \$320 plus \$1,100 for premiums, making a total of \$1,420. The balance for the year showed a deficit of \$288.

The society held a fair every year thereafter until it ceased to exist. It first followed the policy of holding the fair in one city two years, then choosing some other site for an equal length of time. This policy was adopted because it was considered more just than any other could have been under the existing conditions. During the early years of the society's existence, transportation facilities were poor and consequently it was difficult for people to attend fairs far from home and still more difficult for them to take produce for exhibition. Because of this the officials decided to shift the fair to different sections of the state and this practice was rigidly followed for more than a decade. The first departure from this policy came in 1866, for said President Melendy in opening the fair that year, "This is the third successive fair held at Burlington, which is a departure from custom."²⁷

Although it was first thought that this was the best method of procedure and in spite of the fact that Secretary Shaffer stated in his annual report of 1876 that a permanent location was not desirable,²⁸ by 1883 the members of the society had memorialized the legislature for appropriations to provide a permanent location for the fair. The bill was introduced by Senator Logan and championed by such men as Larrabee, Caldwell, Eastman, Sutton, Rothert, Russell, Smith, Donnan, Boyless and Nichols. It passed the Senate with only five dissenting votes; and the House by a vote of 61 to 31, a two to one majority.²⁹

The law, as passed, was signed by the governor April 14, 1884. It appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of not less than 200 and not more than 400 acres of land to be used by the society for holding annual fairs and for whatever other purposes it saw fit. One half of the amount allowed was to be drawn in 1884 and the remainder by June 1, 1885. The land was to be selected by the society and conveyed to and held by the state of Iowa for the use of the former. The state reserved the right to take possession of and dispose of the land at any time the society abandoned it or did not use it for the purpose designated by the

²⁷*Ibid.*, 1866, p. 49.

²⁸*Ibid.*, 1876, p. 40.

²⁹*Ibid.*, 1884, p. 254.

law.³⁰ This latter provision served to insure the people of Iowa that the State Agricultural Society would hold an annual fair.

A committee was then appointed to select a permanent home for the Iowa State Fair. By 1885, this group had purchased 262.91 acres at \$175 per acre and an additional three acres for \$1,000, which gave them a total of 265.91 acres at a cost of \$47,088.42. The land which they had chosen was known as the Calvin Thornton farm,³¹ located in what is now East Des Moines. Thus the state fair was permanently located and has been held annually at that site ever since. However, the size of the grounds has increased. From the time of the original purchases in 1884 and 1885, there have been several additional purchases until at present the State Fairgrounds consist of 378 acres.³²

Under the guidance of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, the fair steadily improved and grew. From the time of the first fair in 1854, the people of Iowa were intensely interested in it and supported it whole-heartedly. Not only was the attendance greater each year, but the number of articles for exhibit increased. Of course, there have been years when both attendance and entries have decreased, but these declines have been only temporary and the general trend has been upward. For five years the people of Iowa were content to display only articles pertaining to agriculture, but gradually new divisions were added. By 1859, the Natural History, the Bookbinding, and the Painting and Drawing departments were included in the exhibition. Seven years later displays of leather goods, photography, and jewelry could be seen and by 1878 the handwork of boys and girls under fourteen years of age attracted attention. This constant expansion created new interest and, as a result, the project continued to grow larger and larger until today it includes exhibits of almost every field, not only agricultural implements and products, but also fish, game, automobiles, radios, electrical appliances for the home, embroidery, and many others. Besides displaying these articles, amusements of every description can now be found on the fairground.

The following chart shows the growth of the Iowa State Fair by the number of entries. It is interesting to note the entry

³⁰*Laws of Iowa*, 1884, Ch. 199.

³¹Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1885, pp. 60-61.

³²Interview A. R. Corey, secretary Iowa State Fair Board, August, 1931.

"others." Its growth shows the rate at which goods other than purely farm produce were added to the fair exhibits.

Entry	1856	1859	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878
Cattle	145	125	84	79	129	353	209	268
Horses	182	156	129	176	278	218	242	267
Mules	14	24	28	30	34	46	26	10
Sheep	22	37	78	159	31	149	48	53
Swine	27	38	47	217	164	161	258	249
Produce	106	190	128	139	415	758	708	539
Implements	113	26	126	205	333	350	366	329
Others	247	673	487	519	1,261	1,410	2,498	2,982

Entry	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893 ³³
Cattle	373	450	481	590	293
Horses	330	362	443	520	348
Mules	3	17	10	23	17
Sheep	122	159	250	272	143
Swine	371	402	343	448	448
Produce	610	1,183	2,250	3,373	1,754
Implements	362	638	663	823	220
Others	3,374	4,174	2,971	3,862	7,365
Poultry		265	381	278	1,032

At an early date, the society began communicating and exchanging ideas on the operation and management of fairs with other state societies. At first this was done through an interchange of annual reports, but later committees were sent to other state fairs, which reported on and compared the various exhibitions with those of Iowa. The first report of this kind was made in 1863, when E. R. Shankland, Peter Melendy, and E. Smith reported on the Illinois State Fair.³⁴ From that time on the Iowa Agricultural Society was represented at a number of fairs. For example, by 1869 it sent committees to the Illinois State Fair, the St. Louis Fair, the Mississippi Valley Fair, the Georgia State Fair, and the Louisiana State Fair.³⁵ Before long it was represented at national exhibitions such as the Centennial Celebration and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and by 1878 it participated for the first time in an international fair, the Exposition of Paris.³⁶

³³The number of entries in the fairs of 1896 and 1899 could not be found. About this time P. L. Fowler became secretary of the organization and he did not include this information in his annual report.

³⁴Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1863, p. 32.

³⁵*Ibid.*, 1869, p. 92.

³⁶*Ibid.*, 1878, p. 963.

While Iowa was sending committees to other states, those states were being represented at the Iowa Fair. By 1870 Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and Maryland had exhibits at the Iowa Fair. Even two foreign countries, France and England, were present.³⁷

In addition to the displays of other states, other organizations within Iowa were taking part in the annual fair. By 1866 the Iowa State Horticultural Society, which had been organized that year, asked permission to exhibit with the Agricultural Society in its fair of 1867.³⁸ This request was granted and the first joint exhibition of the two organizations was held at Clinton. From that date until the Agricultural Society was legislated out of existence in 1900 this policy was continued. Later, the State College at Ames was asked to participate in the fair and gladly agreed provided the society would supply ample space for its exhibition and pay all transportation charges. This offer was accepted³⁹ and the State College presented its first display in 1881.

Not only were the members of the society interested in exhibitions and displays of the various products of Iowa, but they were also interested in solving farm problems as they arose. In an attempt to do this, competent men were called in to discuss various subjects of interest. At one time papers might be read on drainage and irrigation; while at another, fencing might be discussed. Particularly was the subject of fencing emphasized after the state legislature passed an act "Restraining Animals from Running at Large."⁴⁰ The best types and methods of constructing fences were thoroughly debated. Was it more advisable to use a sod fence, a hedge, or a rail fence? A sod fence was not very lasting. Weeds grew along with the hedge and were difficult to destroy. A rail fence, then, appeared the most satisfactory and was used extensively for years. The care and breeding of livestock also came up for its share of consideration. In fact, scarcely any produce raised on the farm was omitted from the general discussion. Again, the methods of farming were considered. At one time the question of using horses and oxen was

³⁷*Ibid.*, 1870, pp. 38-39.

³⁸*Ibid.*, 1866, pp. 56-57.

³⁹*Ibid.*, 1880, p. 54.

⁴⁰*Laws of Iowa*, 1855, Ch. 135.

debated. Oxen were strong but slow. Horses were faster, but could they endure as long as oxen? Which were best adapted to the Iowa farm? It was finally decided that horses were as strong as oxen and could be used more efficiently, so the use of the latter was gradually discontinued. Later, as machinery was invented, the question of its use and adaptation to the Iowa farm were the leading topics for discussion. In fact, it was the duty and purpose of the society to aid the farmer in solving his problems, in improving his produce, and in increasing his production and this it was doing effectively through two definite media: first, the annual fair; and second, the discussion of current problems.

The society, however, would not have been able to accomplish so much had it not been for the hearty support of the state government. Within two years after its organization the state legislature provided, for an indefinite period, an annual appropriation for the use of the society. One hundred dollars of the first year's appropriation was to be used in liquidating a part of the deficit of the fair of 1854.⁴¹ The lands leased by the society for exhibition purposes prior to the securing of a permanent location were exempt from taxation during the term of the lease.⁴² In 1876 and again in 1877, the society received \$2,000 from the state treasury.⁴³

After the purchase of the Calvin Thornton farm numerous appropriations were made for improving it. On April 11, 1888, a law was enacted which permitted the society to draw \$9,500 for improvements before May 1, 1889.⁴⁴ Five years later the state legislature made possible the holding of the fair. It happened this way. The society suffered a loss of approximately \$25,000 when its amphitheater and other buildings were destroyed by a windstorm. It could not borrow money on the grounds as they belonged to the state and, for a time, it seemed that the exhibition of 1894 would have to be abandoned. However, the state legislature, declaring that the "fairs are of inestimable benefit to the state," appropriated \$20,000 to apply on the indebtedness of the society.⁴⁵ Today the Iowa State Fair

⁴¹*Ibid.*, 1855, Ch. 166.

⁴²*Ibid.*, 1862, Ch. 31.

⁴³*Ibid.*, 1876, Ch. 31.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, 1888, Ch. 127.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, 1894, Ch. 134.

has become self-supporting and the General Assembly does not regularly appropriate money for its use. The law provides that "all expenses incurred in maintaining the State Fairgrounds and in conducting the annual fair thereon, including the compensation and expenses of the officers, members, and employees of the board, shall be recorded by the secretary and paid from the state fair receipts, unless a specific appropriation has been provided for such purposes, but in the absence of any such appropriation the state shall not be liable for any expenses or liabilities incurred by the board."⁴⁶

After forty-six years of service the Iowa State Agricultural Society passed out of existence, doomed by the hand which in bygone years had created it and had assisted it in its development and activity. Under the law cited in Chapter 58 of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1900, the State Agricultural Society was abolished and the Department of Agriculture took its place.⁴⁷

According to this statute, the new department embraced the district and county agricultural societies and was entitled to receive \$2,400 annually from the state. This department was to be managed by the State Board of Agriculture composed of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and one director from each congressional district. The governor of the state, the president of the State Agricultural College, the state dairy commissioner, and the state veterinary were to be ex officio members of the board. Its duties were to supervise branch bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, to promote agriculture and agricultural education, to investigate and to report on methods of farming, agricultural machinery, diversification of crops and disease among stock and grains. The board was also to manage the annual fair and to regulate improvements upon the fairgrounds.

The law of 1900 further provided that an agricultural convention was to be held annually on the second Wednesday of December, which was to consist of the State Board of Agriculture, the president or secretary of each county or district society

⁴⁶*Code of Iowa*, 1927, Section 2888.

⁴⁷*Iowa State Agricultural Society, Annual Report*, 1900, p. 98.

entitled to state aid, and a representative of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, the State Dairy Association, the Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and the Swine Breeders' Association. Anyone who wished might attend these meetings. The officers of the convention were a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer who were to be elected annually. It was the special duty of the secretary to compile the *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*, including reports of the dairy commissioner, the State Dairy Association, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, the state veterinary, the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and any other organization that the board might demand.⁴⁸

It is evident that the character of the work of the new department was the same as that of the old Agricultural Society, but the scope was wider.⁴⁹ After the department took over the work of the society, it naturally followed that it took over the cash assets which amounted to \$28,000.⁵⁰ Consequently, the new organization started life with a credit of \$28,000 instead of a deficit as the old Agricultural Society had done nearly a half century earlier.

In accordance with the statute of 1900, the State Board of Agriculture carried on the work of the Agricultural Society, holding annual exhibitions and annual conventions. It continued awarding premiums to encourage the improvement of produce and enlarged the fair. It also persisted in discussing agricultural problems. For twenty-three years this organization did its bit in aiding the farmer to increase his wealth and enhance his life by giving him information which he could not have obtained otherwise. Then, in 1923,⁵¹ the Department of Agriculture, as it exists today, was created. With the creation of this department, the State Board of Agriculture became the present Iowa State Fair Board, which has since had charge of the Iowa State Fair. Under its supervision the fair has succeeded and grown until the seventy-fifth annual fair, that of 1929, claimed the largest attendance and the most impressive array of educational, agricul-

⁴⁸*Laws of Iowa*, 1900, Ch. 58.

⁴⁹Iowa State Agricultural Society, *Annual Report*, 1900, p. 99.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, 1900, p. 171.

⁵¹*Laws of Iowa*, 1923, Ch. 46.

tural, and livestock exhibits in the entire three-quarters of a century of its eventful history.⁵²

Since 1929 the state fair has been held annually, but it has not been as successful as previously. It has been said that the Iowa State Fair is a barometer of the economic conditions of Iowa and this statement seems to be borne out by the reports on the state fair. In 1930 the attendance was larger than it had been in 1928 but not as large as in 1929 and the fair made a profit of \$3,836.91,⁵³ but in 1931 the attendance and receipts had materially decreased. That year the deficit of the fair was \$63,450.48, which is only the second loss the state fair has sustained in the past thirty years.⁵⁴ By 1933 the attendance had begun to increase. The reports show that while the attendance in 1932 was 256,411, in 1933 it was 290,268⁵⁵ and that financially the fair was also more successful, for in that year all operating expenses were paid from receipts.⁵⁶ Due to the drouth and financial conditions of the farmers of Iowa, the attendance decreased approximately 29,000 and the fair operated at a deficit of about \$16,000,⁵⁷ but there were sufficient funds on hand to pay all expenses.

In spite of the economic depression and the decrease in attendance and premiums during the past few years, the number of entries seem to be keeping up to normal and in some cases even increasing. For example, in 1930 the number of swine shown increased 252 and the number of sheep 150 over 1929.⁵⁸ In 1931 the poultry department surpassed all other years with 2,700 entries.⁵⁹ Again the State Fair Board claims an increase in the entries in the farm produce department from 905 in 1931 to 1,064 in 1932 and in the culinary department from 3,647 to 3,715 in the same period.⁶⁰ The drouth in 1934 seriously affected the exhibits in the agricultural and horticultural departments, but

⁵²Iowa State Department of Agriculture, *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*, 1929, p. 445.

⁵³Iowa State Department of Agriculture, *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*, 1930, p. 432.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, 1931, p. 277.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*, 1933, p. 196.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, 1933, p. 205.

⁵⁷Corey, *Report of the Iowa State Fair Board, 1934*, p. 30-31.

⁵⁸Iowa State Department of Agriculture, *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*, 1930, p. 433.

⁵⁹*Ibid.*, 1931, p. 269.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, 1932, p. 151.

the livestock, textile, educational, and 4 H Club departments showed an increase in the number of entries.⁶¹

While the fair board was laboring under financial difficulties, they maintained a high standard of educational features at the fair. Probably the most outstanding of these was the 4 H Club activities. Every county is now represented in this department where the boys and girls give canning, baking, sewing, and livestock raising demonstrations. Greater emphasis is being placed on this feature and each year it is becoming more important.

The amusements of recent years have been lessened due to the reduced expenditures of the fair board. However, a new type of entertainment in the form of a state fair rodeo has been introduced for the night show in front of the amphitheater. This performance proved to be very popular with the public and the attendance at the night shows increased 135% over 1932.⁶² On five of the seven nights on which this performance was given the seats in the grandstand were entirely sold out and on the other two nights they were well filled.

An added attraction at the Iowa State Fair in 1932 was the filming of the motion picture "State Fair" based upon Phil Stong's novel of that name. Under the direction of Henry King a number of cameramen and sound crews spent eight days at the Iowa State Fairgrounds photographing scenes of interest to provide atmosphere for the picture. This activity created a great deal of interest among the public as well as among fair officials.

There is no doubt that the early agricultural societies performed a valuable service to the people of Iowa in disseminating knowledge and in bringing the farmers together on a common ground. The county fairs served as a means of bringing the people of their respective communities together while the state fair brought people from all sections of the state into closer contact. In this manner, new ideas spread from one person to another, from one community to another, until every farmer in Iowa had heard of and discussed them. Not only were better methods of cultivating crops and caring for livestock debated, but attempts were made to improve methods of making butter

⁶¹Corey, *Report of the Iowa State Fair Board*, 1934, pp. 4-5.

⁶²Iowa State Department of Agriculture, *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*, 1933, p. 198.

and ways of preserving fruits. All activities about the house were included in the discussions. In short, an effort was made to lighten household duties and to remove the drudgery too often associated with the work of a farmer's wife.

The fairs, especially in the early stages, were days of recreation, a vacation for the busy and more or less isolated farmer and his family. There were few diversions for these hard working people and it was impossible, because of transportation facilities and work, to leave the farm often or to travel far. At the fairs neighbors, friends, and relatives met, discussed problems, played, and gossiped far into the night, and departed with a happier outlook on life, probably not to meet again until the next fair.

The fair, as it was first organized, was almost purely for educational purposes. The only entertainment of the first state fair was the exhibit of the equestriennes on the second day. However, bit by bit, more and more amusements were added until today many people consider the fair an entertainment and do not connect it in any way with education. Perhaps the earliest form of sport at the fairs was horse racing. Enthusiastic spectators cheered their favorite and bet heavily on him. Soon there was added bicycle racing, much to the delight of the people of Iowa. Many a spill was taken on the high-wheeled bicycles amid the gleeful shouts of the onlookers. Finally, automobile and aeroplane racing and stunting were added. A trip down Midway reveals sideshows of every description. The meager Japanese day fireworks of 1884, costing \$500, have developed into the elaborate displays of today, which include pieces featuring everything from animals and leading products of the state to busts of famous men.

With the increased number of entertainments came the lengthening of the fair period. It became customary to hold the fair from the middle of one week to the middle of the next week, that is, from Tuesday or Wednesday of one week to Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week, thus including Sunday in the "fair days." With this practice came the idea of holding Sunday services on the fairground for the visitors. Thus, the Sunday meeting of 1891 found B. O. Aylesworth of Drake University

conducting these services. The policy of quietly observing Sunday on the fairground has continued. At present, musical concerts for the entertainment of the visitors may be found, but on Sunday all the glamor is removed. Midway and the race track are silent and peace and quiet reign supreme.

On the other hand, it is only just to say that the fair, as it exists today, though offering more entertainments than ever before, also presents more educational features if one only looks for them. For example, members of farm organizations such as the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union, and the Iowa Grange present papers on current problems; demonstrations are given by enthusiastic 4 H Club members; and new and improved machinery is shown. Competitive exhibits are educational because they encourage the participants to study and improve their product so it will win the premium. While many attend the fair only for a holiday, anyone who is interested may take advantage of the educational features of the program and benefit by them. Beyond question many farmers of today, as did the farmers of Iowa seventy-five years ago, carry home valuable ideas obtained from this source.

FIRE IN THE CAPITOL

At about half past nine yesterday morning while the legislature was in session an alarm of fire was sounded in the Capitol Building, causing the greatest fear and excitement imaginable. It was discovered immediately that the fire had communicated by some means from one of the chimneys on the west side to some boards in the attic. It was extinguished without damage.—*Daily Iowa State Register*, Des Moines, February 10, 1860. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

HARD TIMES IN IOWA TERRITORY

The city of Muscatine was one time called Bloomington. In 1841 and after, it had a weekly newspaper, the *Bloomington Herald*. That paper depended for its news on such items as its proprietor gathered from the neighborhood or quoted from its exchanges. It quoted the *Davenport Gazette* price list of commodities of August 10, 1842. Among these are winter wheat $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel; shelled corn 20 cents; oats 18 cents; flour \$5.00 per barrel; wood \$2.50 per cord; butter 8 cents per pound; eggs $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents per dozen; chickens \$1.50 per dozen. In its issue the *Herald* for May 10, 1841, fifteen months earlier than the date of the market quoted, is to be seen an item attributed anonymously to "Exchange," but it is to be safely inferred the *Herald* thought it would be of interest to its readers who were paying their subscriptions and getting money for taxes from these market sources.

It is interesting to state that the items were brought to our desk exactly ninety-four years after their appearance in the *Herald*, by Mrs. Sadie Feder, of Muskogee, Oklahoma. She was searching for items in our collections on her Iowa ancestors, Chiefs Wapello and Hard Fish.

A SHORT SERMON FROM A LAY PREACHER

Text: "Owe No Man Anything"

Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence, and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, lay stone wall, peddle tin ware, do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams and happy awakenings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all task-masters, the cruellest of all oppressors. It is a millstone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature,

and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kingliness out of the port and bearing of a man. It takes the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his walk. Come not under its accursed dominion. Pass it by as you would pass by a leper, or one smitten by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruit, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips. Finally, we say, to each and to all, but we speak especially, to you young men, KEEP OUT OF DEBT.—Exchange paper.—*Bloomington* (now Muscatine) *Herald*, May 21, 1841, p. 3, c. 1. In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.

GETTING OFF FROM IOWA TO CALIFORNIA IN THE SPRING OF 1850

The letter herewith published was presented by Mr. H. S. Cresswell of Ottumwa. It was addressed to his father, Robert Cresswell, by a brother. All names employed in it are of persons from families of neighbors in and near the home of Robert Cresswell in Van Buren County, Iowa.

Camp Near Austen¹ Fremont County Iowa Apr 26/50

Dear Brother

after I left you I went down to Soap Creek Mill² rods varcy bad. Met the Boys there staid their over Sunday Started 8th Munday & drove 15 Miles tusday 9th 20 miles 10th Wednesday Passed where Calen's lives called & Seen them drove 20 all day windy & Cold. 11th Thursday Cold drove 28 miles 12 Friday cold & spitting snow passed lost camps drove 30 miles Saturday 13 cold & windy passed through Pisga paid \$1.00 pr bus for corn drove 22 miles Sunday 14 Snow fell 3 in deep drove 25 miles & camped in the Prairie without wood that night Monday 15th cold drove 8 miles to cook breckfast camped on little Plat³ in all drove 25 miles 16 Tuesday cold & very windy camped on Nishnebotano drove 30 miles today two horses died of the cholic Wednesday 17th Snow drove 17 miles camped on Silver Creek. fine country considerable seatlement of Mormons up & down the creek paid \$1.50 Pr bus for corn. 18 Thursday windy & cold drove 15 miles to

¹Austin, at this date, was on the west bank of the Nishnabotna River in Fremont County, Iowa, in the northwest corner of the present Washington Township, and was a post office from 1850 to 1859. It was then the county seat in 1850. Good roads, for that time, led north and south which were crossed here by another east and west, which Mr. Creswell and many other California-bound travelers followed. We are following the spelling, capitalizing, punctuation, etc., as they appear in the original letter.

²Soap Creek Mill was then in Section 3, Salt Creek Township, Davis County, owned by James C. Jordan of Iowa ville, who lived on the left bank of Des Moines River in Section 1, Salt Creek Township, Davis County. Roads from this mill radiated in different directions, one southward to Bloomfield, crossed the one running east and west, which Mr. Creswell followed.

³In Taylor County, Iowa.

Kanesville it is situated 4 miles from the Mo river among the bluffs the town has a real backwoods appearance all log cabbins most of them covered with dirt like a Potato hole their is a great buisness done here this spring every level place is covered with wagons I suppose at a ruff guess when we came their was 8 or 9 nine hundred wagons there & in the vicinity & Still comeing & some crossing the River & starting for the Plains. lots of Pretty Girls here I seen all My Mormon friends from Bonaparte Kearns Jane M Donal, Parker Degraw & Several others to tedious to Mention and lots of California emigrants of my acquaintance I will mention the names of Some of them Brawley McDow 3 Mores Rupley Millizer Harve Rabb Tom Christy Haney Ed Henry & several others als Rufus Summerlain. 19. 20. 21 and 22 second strolled around Kanesville takeing items the streets was crowded with Peple Some attending to getting ready fore a start Some fiting & hol- lowing. More drunk than aney thing elce but none that I seen Praying. Provisions & Feed was varey scarce & high Corn 1.50 to 2.50 & as high as 3.00 Pr bus Flower \$5.50 to \$6.50 pr hundred Hard Bread \$10.00 to 12\$ Pr 100 lbs & every thing in Proportion & not to be had at that. 23d Tuesday we left thare for Fort Carney⁴ in order to obotain provisions & stores at more redused prise if possible if not to get what we wanted. Fort Carney is some 40 or 45 miles below Kanes Ville at the best starting point south of the Platt. we got corn from \$1 to 1.25 Pr bus Flower 4\$ Pr 100 [lbs?] we have got what grain we want to start with say 60 bus corn to 12 Horses that will do us till grass gets up sow Horses can live on it. Sunday 28th about ready to start I think we will get off about 1st day of May. Willowby Easling Drane Runy Burget Stone & Carson Keith & some others [left here?] & crossed the River on the 26th instant in good hart & spirits teams looks well. our teams stands travel varey well considering the roads & weathe we have had to pas through the roads was varey bad for the first 100 Mile but still getting better—a gereat maney slughs to cross in the Prairie that was dismal bad. we have not been bothered with high water yet the Forward emigrants bridged all the streams that was difficult to cross so that we had now trouble to get across them we have had a dismal time for cold. cold wind & some snow but now rein rein would help to bring forward the grass at this time the weather is beginning to get more warm & grass is starting out slowley I think by the 10 of May their will be grass anuff to for cattle to live on. this has been the most backward spring I ever seen it has bee varey hard on the Emigrants & not fine for the Natives some of the Emigrants will see sites that have started on yet before the grass gets up sufficient for beasts to live on. Some have started out with not more than 10 bus of corn to feed on till gras rises & that [was] some 10 days back neather Horses or Oxen could live on gras yet. I have traded horses twist since I seen

⁴Fort Kearney at Table Creek (near Nebraska City) on right bank of Missouri River. A ferry license was granted by Fremont (Iowa) County commissioners to J. Boulware in January, 1850, "opposite old Ft. Kearney"—where there had been one as early as 1844.

you I have a Horse worth 75\$ for the horse [10\$] I had at Ottumwa he was next thing to now horse Bob McCousland lied me out of 20\$ on the trade I made with him but I have made it up. if I ever gow back to Bonaparte (which I expect to if I live) I will try & make it back of him. the boys are all well Brad J H Bell Sam & Morgan. Morgan sends his best respects to you wishes you all the pleasure inadginable & sais he wants you to Marry Sarhah before he comes back. I have had the best of health ever—since I left you and good Spirits. write soow that I will get it by the middle or lat of August in California. give my respects to all inquiring friends. I remain your Brother till death

John M Cresswell. to

Robert Cresswell Jr

OLD HICKORY SPEAKS HIS MIND

Hermitage 19 May 1845

Mr James K. Polk
President U States

Dear Sir.

I have examined all the papers in the case of Lt Roberts of the Army, and if I was President I would not hesitate to restore him to his full rank in the Dragoons with all his pay and perquisites. He was unlawfully dismissed, and I would have Genl Scott know that in my administration *injustice shall not be done to individuals* to save the ends of "*public policy.*" I do hope that you will learn Genl Scott his place as general in the Army, and have him know that his principle "that justice must yield to policy will not be the rule of your administration. I wish to see Lt Roberts fully restored.

Signed

ANDREW JACKSON

I was present at the Hermitage, and saw Genl Jackson write the letter of which the within is a copy.

R. ARMSTRONG.

Washington D C. 13 Dec 1852

The original of this letter is in one of the Courts of Iowa, as evidence in a "libel suit," and cannot at present be procured from the files of the Court.

B. S. ROBERTS
Lt Col U.S.A

[On back of letter]

Genl Jacksons letter to Mr Polk

The last letter he ever wrote

[The foregoing letter with endorsements is from the collections of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa. Editor ANNALS.]

NOTABLE DEATHS

JOHN WASSON FOSTER was born in Cass Township, Guthrie County, Iowa, February 26, 1857, and died in a hospital in Des Moines May 20, 1935. Burial was in Union Cemetery, Guthrie Center. His parents were James W. and Louisa A. Foster. When less than a year old he was stricken with infantile paralysis which prevented him from walking except with crutches. He attended country public school, became a teacher early in his life, attended State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1879, having largely earned his own way when attending those institutions. The fall of 1879 he was elected auditor of Guthrie County and was twice re-elected, serving six years. In 1886 he entered the practice of law in Guthrie Center in partnership with James H. Applegate as Applegate & Foster, and the partnership continued until near the time Mr. Applegate went on the district bench, which was in 1891. In 1886 he purchased a set of abstracts of titles to real estate records, which with real estate loans added greatly to his business. In 1895 he entered the banking business and during the following thirty years became president of the First National Bank of Guthrie Center, and owned a controlling interest in it and in banks in several nearby towns, Stuart, Monteith, and at one time in Bagley and Yale. He also owned a farm of 1,240 acres near Guthrie Center and was extensively interested in livestock. During these busy years he had time to do his duty as a public citizen, aiding in enterprises for the good of the community. He with a few others were instrumental in organizing the River to River Road, the first attempt at an improved automobile road across Iowa. On August 17, 1915, Governor Clarke appointed D. W. Norris, J. W. Foster, J. C. Davis, C. E. Cameron, J. M. Brockway, E. T. Meredith, and E. F. Rose as a Better Roads Commission to investigate road building in Iowa and other states and make report. Their work and report led the way to Iowa's present Highway Commission and system of improved roads. In 1914 Mr. Foster was elected senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator A. M. McColl who had been appointed a member of the Board of Control, and then he was re-elected in 1916 and served in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies, and was chairman of the Committee on Banks in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth. When the financial crises came in the late 1920's he gradually closed out his banking and farming interests and by 1930 retired, his personal fortune going to liquidate depositors' accounts. In July, 1929, on organization of the newly created Board of Assessment and Review, Governor Hammill appointed him a member of it for a term of four years, or until June 30, 1933. On that date Louis H. Cook, whose term was to run until July, 1935, resigned, and on July 1, 1933, Governor Herring appointed Mr. Foster to the vacancy, and he was holding that position at the time of his death. His work was regarded as highly valuable to

that important department in its formative period. Mr. Foster, working all his life under physical handicaps, showed wonderful courage and perseverance. Courteous and industrious, capable and resourceful, his greatest equipment was his integrity and character. He was an honor to his community as a business man and an example of high and devoted purpose as a servant of the state.

HERMAN KNAPP was born in Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont, December 28, 1863, and died in Ames, Iowa, March 22, 1935. Interment was in the State College burying grounds. He was brought by his parents, Seaman A. and Maria E. (Hotchkiss) Knapp, in their removal to Vinton, Iowa, in 1867. He received his preparatory education at Tilford Academy, Vinton, and entered Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames as a freshman in 1880 and received the degree of B. S. A. in 1883. The same year he became deputy treasurer of the college. In 1884 he was secretary to the president, in 1885 was assistant professor of agriculture, and in 1886 was placed in charge of the department of agriculture of the college. In 1887 he became treasurer and registrar. He was acting president of the college during absences of President Raymond A. Pearson between 1920 and 1926, and from the time of Dr. Pearson's resignation in 1926 until the appointment of Raymond M. Hughes in 1927. He was then made vice president. He was captain of the college cadet corps as early as 1883. During the Spanish-American War he had charge of all cadet corps recitations and drills in the absence of General James Rush Lincoln. Professor Knapp was in military service in the Iowa National Guard as well as with the cadet corps at the college. In 1905 he became captain of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment, the company having quarters in the Armory at the college. In 1909 he was promoted to major and appointed adjutant general of the First Brigade, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1913. He was a member of the Ames School Board from 1903 to 1906, and was also a member of the Ames Library Board. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and served as president of the State Society in 1903. In 1928 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. by the State University of Iowa. His unbroken and efficient service of a full half century as instructor and administrator of his alma mater caused his friends to give a dinner in his honor in the hall of the Memorial Union November 19, 1933, which was attended by about 300, most of whom were alumni of the college.

JOHN W. REYNOLDS was born in Sunderland, Durham County, England, August 6, 1857, and died in Albia, Iowa, May 6, 1935. Burial was in Oak View Cemetery, Albia. His parents were John and Mary Ellen Reynolds. He began working in coal mines when nine years old and was engaged in coal mining all his life. His education was got in night schools in England and in this country, and in private study. He emigrated to the United States in 1879, locating first in Plymouth, Penn-

sylvania, and shortly afterward at mining towns in Mahaska County, Iowa. For years he was a mine foreman and later a mine superintendent in some of the big mines of Mahaska and Monroe counties, such as Beacon, and the Ramsey mine. He was active in organizing miners' unions, and led with John T. Clarkson of Albia in the organization in Iowa of the United Mine Workers of America, and was its state president in the year 1894-95 which was in its formative period in this state. In 1897 he was elected representative from Mahaska County and served in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. Politically he was a Democrat. During the last twenty years or so of his life he resided in Monroe County. In early life he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church through conversion and was active in religious work all his life. By private study he qualified and passed the course prescribed by his church and was licensed to preach, though was never ordained as a minister, as providing for his family of wife and eight children seemed to require him to keep his business position, yet for fifteen or twenty years, mostly in Mahaska County, he supplied as a lay preacher, holding many regular appointments, and often speaking two or three times each Sunday. He was sincere, able and loyal to his adopted country. His criticisms were always constructive. He actively advocated the world court in which to settle differences between governments rather than by a resort to arms. Among those with whom he associated he exercised a positive influence for good.

LEWIS HENRY MAYNE was born near Ogdensburg, New York, September 2, 1858, and died in Emmetsburg, Iowa, April 3, 1935. Burial was in Evergreen Cemetery, Emmetsburg. His parents were Thomas and Jane Mayne. In 1863 the family removed to Mendota, Illinois, and in 1876 to a farm in Adair County, Iowa. In 1881 he attended the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso and studied one year, and later attended Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois. He then spent several years teaching, and was four years in the United States railway mail service. In 1892 he became connected with the *Algona Republican* at Algona, Iowa. In 1894 he became publisher and editor of the *Emmetsburg Reporter* and retained the ownership of the paper until 1925, and most of the time was its editor. From 1902 to 1910 and again from 1922 to 1933 he was postmaster at Emmetsburg, eighteen years in all. In 1918 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1920, and served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth general assemblies. In the Thirty-ninth he was chairman of the Printing Committee. Mr. Mayne enlisted in Company K, Fifty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on April 26, 1898, and was mustered May 25, 1898. The regiment rendezvoused at Des Moines and on May 25, 1898, was mustered into the service of the United States. Soon thereafter the regiment proceeded by railroad to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and remained in camp there until August 29, when it was returned to Des Moines. He was mustered out October 30, 1898. He prized highly the comradeship of

the Spanish War veterans. For twenty-five years he was a lay minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving charges in the vicinity of his home. He was an able editor, public speaker, and a man of strong convictions.

KLEBER E. WILLCOCKSON was born on a farm in Christian County, Illinois, December 15, 1858, and died in Sigourney, Iowa, May 16, 1935. He was with his parents, William S. and Sue Vermillion Willcockson, in their removal to Cass County, Nebraska, in 1872, and in 1877 in their return to Christian County, Illinois. He taught school in winters and worked on farms in summers from 1877 until 1882. He read law with Judge A. McCaskill of Taylorville, Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and associated himself with Judge McCaskill in practice. In 1886 he removed to Saint John (now Logan) County, Kansas, and began practice. In November of that year he was elected county attorney and served five years, when he was elected state senator. Before the expiration of his term he was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, a board having in charge all the charitable institutions of the state. After serving two years he resigned and became register of the United States land office at Colby, Kansas, served three years, resigned and resumed law practice. In 1901 he removed to Sigourney, Iowa, and opened a law office. In November, 1906, he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial District and served twelve years, 1907 to 1918 inclusive, voluntarily retired and joined with William H. Hamilton and C. G. Updegraff in the practice of law as Willcockson, Hamilton & Updegraff. Later his health failed and he withdrew for a time from practice, but more recently was associated with his son, Edwin Willcockson.

EUGENE R. MOORE was born in Mount Carroll, Illinois, August 1, 1859, and died in Miami, Florida, May 15, 1935. Burial was at Miami. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore. He was graduated from high school in Mount Carroll in 1877, followed farm work in summers, teaching school in winters, for four or five years, taught in grammar grade at Savanna, Illinois, two years, and in 1886 became principal of the schools at Oxford Junction, Jones County, Iowa. In 1887 he was elected county superintendent of Jones County, was twice re-elected and served for the years 1888 to 1893 inclusive. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Iowa State Teachers College from 1892 to 1896, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for Feeble-minded Children at Glenwood in 1896 and 1897. In 1894 he engaged in insurance business in Anamosa, but in 1904 became owner and editor of the *Anamosa Journal* and won some reputation as a militant editorial writer. For a time he was a member of the Anamosa City Council, of the Anamosa Board of Education, and chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In 1906 he was chosen Fifth District member of the Democratic State Committee and became treasurer

of the committee. He was on February 19, 1914, named by President Wilson as United States marshal for the Northern District of Iowa. Opposition to the selection prevented confirmation by the Senate for a time, but it was finally made June 19, 1914. He administered the duties of that office until in 1919. Soon after retiring he removed to Miami, Florida, where he became interested in real estate.

DAVID MEREDITH was born on a farm near where now is located the town of Searsboro, Poweshiek County, Iowa, April 13, 1867, and died in a hospital in Oskaloosa April 18, 1935, death resulting from a fall from a windmill on his farm near Lynnville two days before. Burial was in Friends Cemetery, Lynnville. His parents were T. Jefferson Meredith and Susanna Macy Meredith. In 1881 the family removed to a farm in Jasper County, near Lynnville. He was graduated from the Lynnville High School in 1887, and attended Penn College, Oskaloosa, one year. He then took charge of his father's farm and livestock business, and during his life farming was his principal occupation. He spent most of his time for a few years at Whittier, California, in his later life where he and his son, Robert D. Meredith, were engaged in the apiary business, although he retained the management of his farm near Lynnville. He held the office of township trustee, and member of the Lynnville Town Council. In 1912 he was elected representative from Jasper County, and was again elected in 1916, serving in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh general assemblies. In 1918 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth general assemblies. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and took an active and useful part in its affairs.

GEORGE C. STANZEL was born in Berlin Township, Clinton County, Iowa, August 31, 1865, and died in Sac City April 18, 1935. Burial was in Clinton Township Cemetery. He was with his parents, William A. and Laurinda Clark Stanzel, in their removal to a farm in Clinton Township, Sac County, in 1876. There he grew to manhood, was educated in public schools, became a farmer, and during most of his life farming was his chief vocation. His farming activities were first in Clinton Township and then in Boyer Valley Township. He served as president of the Early Farmers Telephone Company, and was a director in the Early Farmers Elevator Company. In 1919 he removed to Sac City, was a member of the city council eight years, and in 1930 was elected representative and was re-elected in 1932, serving in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth general assemblies.

J. K. MONTGOMERY was born near Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1840, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 18, 1935, at the home of his son, the Rev. W. A. Montgomery. Burial was at West Union. He was with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Montgomery, in their removal to near Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa,

in May, 1842. He received his education in public school in the country and in a private school in Colesburg taught by Rev. T. H. Crider, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. He farmed in that neighborhood until 1876 when he purchased a farm near West Union and removed there where he remained until about 1905 when he removed to West Union. He was elected representative in 1885 and served in the Twenty-first General Assembly, being elected as a Democrat, although the county was Republican. He served one term as member of the Board of Supervisors of Fayette County, 1902-04. He also served in other positions, justice of the peace, member of the school board, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, etc. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for sixty-six years, and twice represented the Dubuque presbytery in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

DAVID SPENCER SMITH was born May 27, 1845, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 12, 1935. Burial was in Walnut Hill Cemetery, Council Bluffs. He was brought by relatives to Council Bluffs at eight years of age and grew up and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began teaching at an early age in the Council Bluffs schools and taught some years. He studied law under Lewis W. Ross of Council Bluffs and was admitted to the bar in 1866. For thirteen years he was secretary of the Council Bluffs School Board. He was associated in the practice of law for years with George Carson as Smith & Carson, later Smith, Carson & Harl, Charles M. Harl joining the firm. On April 5, 1887, Governor Larrabee appointed him a member of the Railroad Commission of the state and he served efficiently for six years. He then resumed his law practice. He was interested financially for a few years in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, was its business manager for a time, and was its editor about eighteen months, but his principal work during his long life was the practice of law, in which he won and maintained an honorable position. He was held in high esteem for his integrity and character.

LEWIS J. NEFF was born in Livingston County, Illinois, September 21, 1868, and died in a hospital in Omaha, Nebraska, June 8, 1933. Burial was in the cemetery at Walnut, Iowa. He was with his parents, John H. and Phebe A. Neff, when they removed to a farm in Monroe Township, Shelby County, Iowa, when he was five years old. He attended rural and Walnut public schools and helped his father on the farm. He was graduated from Western Normal School, Shenandoah, Highland Park College, and Drake University, working his way through them by teaching. He taught school or superintended schools for seven years, and in 1899 was admitted to practice law and opened an office in Walnut. Besides practicing law he was active in public affairs, served as secretary of the Walnut Board of Education, also as a member, and as president, and was mayor of the town of Walnut three terms. In 1914 he was elected representative from Pottawattamie County, was

re-elected in 1916 and again in 1918, serving in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. He was chairman of the Public Health Committee in the Thirty-eighth.

WILLIAM T. GILMORE was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 19, 1856, and died in Tipton, Iowa, May 5, 1935. Burial was in Masonic Cemetery, Tipton. When he was about six weeks old his parents, William and Cornelia (Thrift) Gilmore, removed with him to Tipton. He attended the public schools of Tipton, and in 1876 was graduated from Iowa State College, Ames, with the degree of B. Sc. He taught country school for two terms and then joined with his father in the clothing business in Tipton. Later he operated the store alone for many years. He became a director of the Cedar County State Bank, then vice president, and afterward president. He was a member of the Tipton City Council five years. In 1920 he was an alternate to the Republican National Convention. The same year he was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1922. He was again elected representative in 1926, was re-elected in 1928, and again in 1930, thus serving in five assemblies, the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth. In the Forty-third he was chairman of the Departmental Affairs Committee, and in the Forty-fourth, of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

JOSEPH EDWARD GUTHRIE was born in York, Livingston County, New York, September 24, 1871, and died in Ames, Iowa, April 16, 1935. The body was taken to Des Moines for cremation. He was a son of James F. and Agnes (McCracken) Guthrie. He was graduated from the LeRoy, New York, High School in 1895, from the LeRoy Academy in 1896, from the University of Minnesota with the degree of B. S. in 1900 and of M. S. in 1901. The same year he was appointed to a position in the zo-ological department of Iowa State College, Ames, first as assistant in zo-ology; in 1904 as assistant professor; in 1914, associate professor; and in 1917, professor, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Reptile Study Society of America, the Wilson Ornithological Society, the Iowa Academy of Science, the Ornithological Union, and other scientific organizations. He was the author of two books, *Birds of Iowa*, and *Snakes of Iowa*. He died suddenly just as he was beginning a lecture before a class on bird study. He was a leading member of the Congregational church of Ames.

